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## NDLMB Studies Strikes, OPM Cites New Threats; War Department Funds

**The World's Day—March 26, 1941**

### Strikes: NDLMB Studies Threatened Shutdowns

**Washington**—The National Defense Labor Mediation Board received from the Office of Production Management a list of 12 threatened strikes which would affect national defense and involve 58,950 workers. [Page 7.]

**Bethlehem, Pa.**—Under protection of more than 100 picked Pennsylvania State troopers workers entered the Bethlehem Steel Company plant without incident. There was rioting at the plant late yesterday as C. I. O. strikers, pickets and sympathizers enforced mass picketing and attacked police. [Pages 1 and 7.]

**Chicago**—Non-striking American Federation of Labor and other workers entered the International Harvester Company McCormick works without interference although striking C. I. O. members jeered at them and carried out limited picketing. Seven hundred police guarded the plant and vicinity. [Page 7.]

**Washington**—Figures compiled by the War Department showed that from Jan. 1 through March 25, 1,085,545 man days of work were lost because of strikes in plants working on Army contracts.

**Oakland, Calif.** (AP)—Striking C. I. O. automobile workers petitioned President Roosevelt to direct the Office of Production Management to force General Motors to settle the union strike against three plants in Oakland.

**Washington**—William S. Knudsen, Director of the OPM, conferred with officials of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company and the Navy today on the strike which has tied up production in the company's Milwaukee plant since January.

[Other strike details: Page 7.]

### Washington: War Department Seeks Civil Funds

**The House Appropriations Committee** approved a $300,272,228 bill for the civil functions of the War Department—rivers and harbors, flood control and the like. [Page 6.]

**The National Defense Labor Mediation Board** selected W. H. Davis as Vice-Chairman and E. P. Marsh of the Labor Department as Executive Secretary.

**Col. Theodore H. Dillon,** reserve engineer on active duty, was appointed Army transportation chief, the War Department announced, to control and co-ordinate military traffic moving by any commercial transportation means.

**Congress** learned today that Army engineers already have obligated about $500,000 for preliminary surveys in connection with the proposed St. Lawrence waterway and power project.

**The present bill** for United States defense, plus British war orders, was computed by the Office of Production Management at $42,688,800,000. [Page 2.]

**The National Art Gallery** had 76,737 visitors its first week, with 24,745 viewing the art collections March 23.

**The Senate Appropriations Committee** approved a $1,152,372,632 Treasury-Post Office supply bill, after adding $800,000 for the inauguration of a new trans-Atlantic airline by American Export Airlines.

### New England: Governor Backs Life Imprisonment

**Governor Saltonstall** disclosed he will sign any bill allowing Massachusetts juries to recommend life imprisonment instead of the capital penalty.
[Details and pictures: Page 11]

**Great Metropolitan Opera singers** arrived in Boston for opening of eighth season tomorrow night. [Details and traffic map: Page 11.]

**Final New England auditions** for Leopold Stokowski's new Youth Orchestra were held in Boston. [Details and pictures: Page 11.]

**Massachusetts highways** were declared by a State engineer to be outmoded almost as fast as built. [Page 11.]

**The Boston branch** of the Travelers' Aid Society observed its 25th anniversary. [Page 12.]

**Railroad bottlenecks** have been eliminated from national defense activity, a railroad conference was told. [Page 13.]

### In Northeast Africa: German Gain Confirmed

**German occupation** of El Agheila, 150 miles southwest of Bengasi, which was claimed by Berlin yesterday, appeared confirmed with British admission that the town had been occupied by enemy forces, British patrols having apparently withdrawn. [Page 4.]

**In Ethiopia British** forces were continuing their advance along at least three routes toward Addis Ababa, the capital, which they expected to reach in May.

### Far East: Afghan Mission to Visit Tokyo

**Afghanistan economic mission,** which seeks to foster closer trade relations with Japan, sailed for Tokyo aboard the steamship Haruna Maru after a brief stop at Manila. The group was headed by Ghulam Zhaus Kahn, Afghan Vice-Minister of Economic Welfare.

**Japanese radiocasts** from "somewhere in Kiangsi Province" said 100,000 Chinese troops had been routed in a Japanese general offensive launched on that Southeast China front March 15.

### Air and Sea: Nazis Claim Wider Sea Zone

**Germany extended** what it termed its zone of sea warfare operations, outlining a new zone which reaches to within three miles of the coast of Greenland, and encompassing Iceland. [Page: 4.]

**The British submarine Sturgeon** has torpedoed and sunk an 8,000-ton German tanker off the Norwegian coast, the Admiralty announced.

**Five nights of respite** from the Luftwaffe's intensified bombings were completed last night for Londoners—the longest all-clear period since the air war intensified last September. Adverse weather, which caused the lull, also kept the R. A. F. grounded.

**A 10,000-ton freighter** in a British North Atlantic convoy protected by five destroyers, two cruisers, and six patrol boats, was sunk by Nazi long-range bombers, it was claimed in Berlin. It was also claimed that Nazi bombers had sunk 5,000 tons of shipping and damaged 15,000 tons more in attacks around Britain.

**British air raids on Berlin** in January and February were disclosed by Britain to have damaged underground railways, a railway junction, the Police Presidency, law courts, the widely-known Wertheim department stores.

**Dodecanese Islands,** undergoing blockade and bombardment by British fleet for some months, are regarded near surrender. [Page 4.]

**German plane** bombed and machine-gunned the 5,099-ton Brazilian merchant ship Taubate 100 miles from Port Said. The vessel, however, continued its voyage to Alexandria.

### In the Balkans: Matsuoka Bitter on U. S., Britain

**Yosuke Matsuoka,** Japanese Foreign Minister, arrived in Berlin. En route he gave an interview declaring himself convinced that Britain and the United States would always oppose Japan's ambitions in Asia. [Page 4.]

**Riots** flared in Belgrade in protest over the Yugoslav signature with the Axis. Observers believed secret Yugoslav-German terms were involved in the pact. [Page 1.]

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**Wednesday, March 26, 1941**


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## Board All Set To Sift Strike At Bethlehem

**Labor Department heads say case will go to NDLMB unless accord is reached quickly.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 26—The National Defense Labor Mediation Board is prepared to take on without delay the settlement of the potentially biggest strike affecting defense production—the walkout of workers of the Bethlehem Steel Company which is engaged in filling $1,500,000,000 of war-material orders.

Officials of the Labor Department declared that if a quick agreement is not reached by company executives and the union, it will be certified as the first test case before the Mediation Board.

Indications here are that the dispute will reach Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra and his co-ordinators by the end of the week and that there will be no hesitancy on the part of the Labor Department to pass it along promptly to the Office of Production Management's court of appeals.

The prospect is that a number of the 28 strikes now in progress in defense industries will be the immediate business of the Mediation Board.

**50,000 Workers Affected**

Production stoppages in all are affecting approximately 50,000 workers and Government orders for materials worth an estimated $1,600,000,000.

Nationwide demonstrations by the Army Air Corps were suggested by its chief today as part of a spectacular campaign aimed at showing strike-minded workers in defense industries the importance of their jobs.

Maj.-Gen. G. H. Brett told a House Military Subcommittee that the Air Corps recently staged such a demonstration at the Boeing Aircraft factory in Seattle, Wash.

Mr. Dykstra announced that his Board would be prepared to sit in continuous session so long as its services are needed and will not hesitate to exert its fullest authority to bring both management and labor together. Representatives of both sides in all disputes will be summoned to Washington.

**Guide to Legislation**

The outcome of the Bethlehem strike case and others which will shortly follow it before the Mediation Board is expected to determine the disposition of antistrike legislation now pending in Congress. If the Board succeeds in settling its first cases expeditiously, officials foresee that antistrike proposals may be dropped. Otherwise they may be pushed to speedy enactment with Administration approval.

Temporarily the House Judiciary Committee, which has been investigating strikes in key defense industries as a preface to possible anti-strike legislation, suspended its hearings.

The Labor Department's Conciliation Service and the OPM continued their efforts to clean up as many of the strikes as possible before the Mediation Board gets down to serious business. To this end officials of the Allis-Chalmers Company of Milwaukee, Wis., met with William S. Knudsen and Navy officials to discuss the strike which has held up production of $45,000,000 worth of defense orders for nearly two months.

Mr. Dykstra intends to put it squarely before all representatives of both management and unions that they have an inescapable duty to give the Government considerable advance notice of any prospective dispute or strike in order that settlement may precede any stoppage of work rather than follow it.

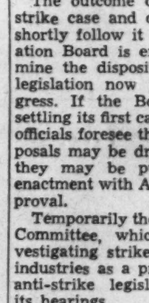
**Other labor developments: Pages 7 and 11.**

### *Sacrifice*

**By O. J. Arnold**

President Northwestern National Life Insurance Company of Minneapolis

We need a nation today which is of, and by, and for a people who are ready to sacrifice.



Capital must sacrifice. Management must sacrifice. Labor must sacrifice. And shame be to him who says the other fellow must sacrifice first.

On such temporizing with security only our national enemies can capitalize.

At International Association of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Oct. 9, 1940.

**"America: Slave or Free?" Twentieth Article: Page 3**

## *Outlines British Aims*

International

**Viscount and Viscountess Halifax**

**In his address to Pilgrims at New York the British Ambassador to Washington calls for American aid in reconstruction of the world on a basis of real peace, with trade and other barriers removed.**

**Halifax urges co-operation of America for world peace: Pages 3 and 8.**

## How Britain Sees U. S.: Partner in New World

**'Inside the War'**
**Twentieth of a Series**

**By Mallory Browne**

European Editorial Manager of The Christian Science Monitor who has returned to London after a visit to the United States.

LONDON, March 26—Britain is now counting on the United States as an active ally, not only during the war to defeat the dictators, but after the war for rebuilding a better and warless world.

"The words and acts of the President and people of the United States tell us . . . we're no longer alone," Prime Minister Churchill said at the Pilgrims luncheon the other day to welcome Ambassador John G. Winant. And he concluded with the significant peroration, "The day will come when the British Empire and the United States will share together the solemn but splendid duties which are the crown of victory."

Mr. Winant struck the same note in his reply when he quoted a poem addressed to him by John Masefield, Britain's Poet Laureate, on his arrival in England, declaring, "May we help one another to 'build a new world happier than the last.'"

This turning toward America for postwar reconstruction as well as immediate aid is one of the most important trends in Britain today. Official speeches such as those just quoted aren't mere polite after-dinner utterances. They're expressions of a heartfelt sentiment shared by the whole people of England and the Empire.

**Take Dual Form**

This feeling takes a dual form. First is the hope—which has now become a definite expectation—of full American support in fighting the war. Second is the at least equally complete reliance on close American co-operation in the no less difficult task of winning the peace.

Just what sort of aid does England expect from the United States? Do the British want America to come into the war? The answer is emphatically "yes." There ought to be no misunderstanding about this. The British people—and it is safe to say their leaders also, although they may not feel free to say so—unquestionably feel that the outright entrance of the United States into the war against the dictators would have a moral effect easily great enough to offset any minor disadvantages (such as the slowing down of certain supplies from America) which a declaration of war might involve.

It is not only that the encouragement given to Britain and her allies would be great. The discouraging effect on German morale would also

*Continued on Page 3, Column 6*

## Lever Bros. May Escape Holdings Sale

**Vast British industry in the United States has connections all over the world.**

**By Robert R. Mullen**

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Lever Brothers may escape the fate of American Viscose and, potentially, other large British holdings in America in being sold for dollar exchange.

Thus it may be the drama of Francis A. Countway, Lever Brothers' All-American president, challenging the floating soap field is to be played out to its denouncement unhampered by Hitler's bombs and England's acute need of cash for war engines.

Observers of American business who enjoy a hard, clean fight in the advertising columns and over the store counters as much as they like a hard, clean football game or a 10-inning World Series tie-up, greeted with enthusiasm today driblets of news that hinted Lever Brothers, which is one of the largest foreign-owned holdings in the United States, might continue under its present British-Dutch proprietorship and American management.

These observers who have watched Mr. Countway maneuver, since 1913, Lever Brothers from a relatively minor producer into second place in American soap sales have long expected he would one day fling down the gauntlet in the floating soup domain. To have him bombed out from the rear just as the fray began didn't seem cricket.

**May Weaken Structure**

Moreover, it has occurred to the business community that denuding Britain of its American assets may materially weaken the financial structure on which England is to rebuild after the war. An impoverished Britain would be a bad thing, economically, for America, it is pointed out.

Aside from the sportsmanship, or economic wisdom involved, however, there is another factor. Boston business circles heard today, militating against sale of Lever Brothers. This is the involved capital structure of the parent, Imperial Unilever—a structure evolved some years ago when Imperial Unilever sought to bring more balance in income between its Dutch and British holdings, holdings, incidentally, which extend over 800 separate companies. At the time of the reorganization, American Lever Brothers Co. became a subsidiary of the parent Dutch company.

The Unilever corporate structure has been described by Fortune Magazine as, "whimsical as Lewis Carroll and as incoherent as James Joyce." Let it suffice that the picture presents a tangle not susceptible to speedy unraveling, if, indeed, it can be unraveled at all, while Dutch Unilever is in

*Continued on Page 12, Column 1*

## Secret Axis Deal? Russo-Turk Pact Curb on Reich

**London regards pledge of Russia to Turkey as lever on Germany for concessions.**

**By J. Emlyn Williams**

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, March 26—Moscow's reaffirmation that Turkey could "count on the complete understanding and neutrality of the Soviets" if forced to defend itself, while coming as a welcome relief on the dark picture of the Near East and European situation, is regarded here as requiring careful examination in order to clarify the circumstances under which such an offer would be operative.

Taken at face value, this declaration is Moscow's most significant diplomatic statement against possible Reich moves in the Balkans since the outbreak of war. Such a declaration should save Turkey from having to fight on two fronts.

It should also benefit Britain, which is the ally of Turkey, especially as the Anglo-Turkish pact carries the reservation that Turkey is not expected to fulfill any obligations involving it in war with the Soviets, and it is now assumable that Turkey's friendships with Britain and Russia are made compatible.

**Some Unanswered Questions**

Closer examination of the wording of the reaffirmation, however, leaves experts here with a number of unanswered questions.

It states that "in case Turkey should resist aggression and should find herself forced into war for defense of her territory," it could on the basis of the existing non-aggression pact count on the Soviets' complete understanding and neutrality.

This statement covers only "direct" aggression against Turkey and leaves open the question as to where and how Turkey will resist aggression, as to who is to judge when Turkey is "forced into war," and the exact meaning of the phrase "for defense of her territory."

For example, does the undertaking cover an indirect attack upon Turkey and the eventuality of Turkey's fighting outside its own territory?

**Russia and Germany**

Russia's action, it is considered here, is based as usual upon considerations of its own security and fear of Germany.

In this connection the all important question is whether Russia thinks its interests at the moment best served by Turkey's remaining out of or entering into a Balkan war. And this, it would appear, can be answered only by the future course of the struggle there.

For while it is true that Russia fears a German advance toward the Ukraine wheat fields and Caucasus oil fields, it is also feasible that Joseph Stalin may still consider the best way to check this is

*Continued on Page 6, Column 4*

**Report is heard that Nazis promised territorial recompense to Belgrade leaders.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, March 26—It is being asked here whether there are any secret clauses in the Nazi-Yugoslav agreement signed yesterday.

In particular, is there a secret understanding by which the Axis powers agree to recompense Yugoslavia for the loss of its independence by promising to reward it with certain territorial acquisitions?

A letter from German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop to Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch refers to "conversations which took place on the occasion of Yugoslavia's adherence to the three-power pact today."

This is interpreted in some quarters here as official evidence that secret clauses do exist. The diplomatic correspondent of the Times declares openly that "the wording of the second letter, with its reference to an agreement already reached but not published, proves that there are secret clauses in yesterday's arrangement." These clauses, the Times says, "require Yugoslavia to fit her economic system into that of the Reich and allow the passage of hospital supplies and other war material."

**Reported Axis Offers**

Whether, however, there is a further unpublished agreement giving Yugoslavia territorial compensation remains uncertain. About a month ago reports were published here saying that the Axis powers, in return for Yugoslav capitulation, promised:

1. To cede to Yugoslavia the Italian Adriatic town of Zara.
2. To permit Yugoslavia to annex the northern part of Albania.
3. To grant to Yugoslavia the Greek part of Macedonia.
4. To guarantee to Yugoslavia a much larger free port at Salonika, Salonika itself becoming Bulgarian.

Investigations here indicate that these reports of territorial offers to Yugoslavia were incorrect. The fact seems to be that they were not so much a definite offer by the Axis governments as merely a part of the barrage of rumors circulated in Belgrade to soften Yugoslavia's resistance and prepare it for adherence to the tripartite pact.

**Experts Skeptical**

Informed opinion here is extremely skeptical about the first two alleged offers. There is little reason to believe that Premier Mussolini of Italy, despite his difficulties, is in the least ready to abandon any of Albania or cede any of Italy's possessions on the Dalmatian Coast. On the contrary, there is nothing to indicate that Italy has abandoned its own am-

*Continued on Page 6, Column 3*

## Intimate Message from Washington

**Latin America Next on United States' Priorities List After Own and British Needs Are Met—Supply and Ships Major Problems**

***By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor***

After priorities for national defense and priorities for aid-to-Britain will come priorities for Latin America.

That, at least, is the sequence of United States production that exponents of the Good Neighbor Policy are saying must be established if Nazism is to be kept away from our southern door.

It's not just armaments that the Latin-American countries need from the United States, but machine tools and manufactured products to keep their flow of industry going and their economy stable.

The United States, they argue, cannot afford to run the risks of economic maladjustments in any Latin-American country, that might result in revolutions and possible emergence of new leaders more friendly to Axis powers than to the United States.

The kind of danger now lurking in many Latin-American capitals was brought forcefully to the attention of United States officials in the recent Cuban uprising, motivated by a mixture of Cuban politics, labor unrest, upset foreign markets and financial distress.

The Cuban affair was quickly quashed, but officials here are aware that "it could happen" in a number of Latin-American republics with more serious results. For that reason they are seriously concerned at the present time over certain black spots in the Good Neighbor picture.

The two big problems in United States-Latin-American relations today, as described by Nelson A. Rockefeller, the President's co-ordinator of commercial and cultural relations between the American republics, are (1) availability of goods for Latin-American use and (2) the question of shipping facilities.

**Basic Needs Extensive**

Mr. Rockefeller estimates Latin America will need to buy $1,000,000,000 worth of goods from the United States just to satisfy its basic needs in 1941. Some of the items it needs most will be the same types of raw materials and machinery that are now being rationed out in this country to speed up defense. After the military needs of the United States and Great Britain have been met, Mr. Rockefeller recommends that Latin America get her share. That would mean even before civilian and normal business needs of the United States have been cared for.

Naturally, as Mr. Rockefeller says, there is a "real question whether we can make the necessary goods available."

The shipping problem is equally serious. Mr. Rockefeller's survey shows that at the present time there are 119 boats carrying supplies from the United States to Latin America. Fifty-four of these are United States vessels; 22 are Norwegian, with their titles held now by Great Britain, and the rest belong to various countries of the Western Hemisphere.

With shipping losses mounting rapidly, the British may have to withdraw the Norwegian boats any day now; charter boats will go where they can get the highest fees; and the United States may "draft" a substantial portion of its boats for defense use.

As Mr. Rockefeller puts it, "the life blood of hemispheric trade can be pulled out over night."

**Economic Alertness**

The United States has not been letting economic ties with Latin America slip. Loans extended by the Export-Import Bank to the southern republics now total more than $230,000,000. Reconstruction Finance Corporation money is being used for the purchase of "strategic materials," needed by the United States for defense—nitrate from Chile, copper from Chile and Peru and tin from Bolivia. Through a coffee agreement the United States has agreed to allocate its market among various coffee growing countries of Latin America, thus easing their coffee surplus problem.

Congress is now debating whether a prohibition against non-American food purchases shall be removed from the Navy appropriation bill as an aid to Argentine beef growers and a stimulant to United States-Argentine trade. The Senate has voted to allow such purchases, but the House, heeding the protests of North American farmers, has said "no."

What Mr. Rockefeller is now asking would make these other steps at good neighborliness look small. He wants "straightforward action" on ship and goods priorities for the southern continent. In importance, he would place their essential needs right after defense requirements of the United States and Britain and before the so-called luxury production to which the United States has accustomed itself.

"If we don't solve this economic situation," he warns, all this talk about better cultural relations "will go for nothing."

**Mary Hornaday**

## Serbs Take Lead in Protest Against Forced Axis Alliance

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 26 (AP)—Rioting broke out in the center of Belgrade at noon today in protest against Yugoslavia's alliance with the Axis Powers.

Police and soldiers made numerous arrests to quell the outbreak, which occurred a short time after Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch returned from Vienna, where he signed the Axis Pact yesterday.

Premier Cvetkovitch no sooner had reached the capital than he went into conference seeking to end the disorders which had been agitating the country for 24 hours. He consulted with Chief Regent Prince Paul, while unconfirmed reports circulated that authorities had ordered a search of the homes of opposition leaders who resigned from the Government before the Axis alignment.

Yugoslavia's public schools were ordered closed until Monday.

Serb peasants, students, Communists and the rejuvenated Comitaji (Committee of Dissenters) which dates back to Turkish Empire days took a leading part in the disorders.

Kosca Pecanac, one-time Comitaji leader and hero of the 1918 Salonika campaign, was reported in Southern Serbia recruiting sons of his World War comrades for a new fight against German domination.

Young Serbs besieged the Greek and British Legations, asking transportation to the Albanian and Greek fronts to join the battle against the Axis.

One of the largest demonstrations yesterday was in Kraljevo, Serbia, where more than 8,000 men and women gathered to hear speakers in the public square, then paraded through streets denouncing their "treacherous Government."

**Two thousand peasants, many** armed with pitchforks, marched in Hadji Popovic, central Serbian city, shouting "we want war!" Thousands participated in similar demonstrations elsewhere, openly expressing sympathy with Greece and Great Britain.

In some places, police made only perfunctory efforts to halt the demonstrators. Those arrested were said to be only radical leaders who authorities feared might incite serious trouble.

Leaders of the Agrarian and the Independent Democrat Parties said they were preparing strongly-worded statements to be handed to Premier Cvetkovitch confirming resignations of party members from the Government.

They urged all representatives of their parties holding government posts to resign to show disapproval of the Axis alliance.

### King Stays in Palace

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 26 (AP)—King Peter II, the thin-faced, solemn boy who is scheduled to assume the scepter of Yugoslavia on his eighteenth birthday next Sept. 6, spent the momentous day yesterday within the confines of the White Palace.

Whether he even listened to the radio announcement that his kingdom has joined the German Axis was not known.

In contrast with the busy comings and goings of recent days, when the Axis Pact was in the making, the only caller at the Palace was Vice-Premier Dr. Vlatko Matchek, who sat with the King's uncle, Regent Prince Paul, in a quiet study to hear the radio announcement from Vienna that the Yugoslav Government had sealed its choice.

# New Dealers Deny Censorship In Setting Up New Agency

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Amid charges made by Republicans and denied by Democrats that the Office of Government Reports provides machinery for censorship and a "Ministry of Propaganda," the House yesterday approved legislation to make the agency permanent.

The roll call vote was 202 to 144. With a few exceptions, the Democrats supported and the Republicans opposed the measure which President Roosevelt personally had requested. The bill would permit appropriations up to $1,500,000.

The agency has been operating on an emergency basis with relief funds. It acts as a clearing house of information among Government bureaus and supplies data to Congressmen, state officials, and the public. It is directed by Lowell Mellett, a former newspaperman.

Representative George H. Bender (R) of Ohio, referring to "unstated purposes implicit in this bill," declared that as a clearing house of Government information, the OGR would select, edit, and cut data supplied by departments to the end of "coloring" it.

Representative John J. Cochran (D) of Missouri replied to Mr. Bender and other Republicans, saying that they were making the issue "political" and were attacking the President rather than the agency.

Representative Hale Boggs (D) of Louisiana added that "the House knows that the charges of propaganda and censorship are entirely without foundation" and that the agency was "performing a valuable service of information in this time of crisis."

"No newspaperman and not a single publisher or publishers' association asked to be heard by our committee," said Mr. Boggs, referring to the House Committee on Executive Expenditures which approved the bill. "If there had been the slightest danger of censorship every publishers' association in the country would have asked to appear."

## *Hitler Has Eyes On Thyssen Cache Buried in America*

WASHINGTON, (AP) — The United States Treasury, it was learned, is the guardian of a secret cache of American money belonging to Fritz Thyssen, German industrialist who broke with Adolf Hitler at the beginning of the war.

Unverified reports have come from Europe that French authorities had handed Herr Thyssen over to the Germans and that the Nazis were holding him for $6,000,000 ransom out of his American funds.

The only way Herr Hitler could get the money would be to ask the United States Treasury for it.

Herr Thyssen was a refugee in France last summer when the United States froze all French funds in this country. Under the order signed by President Roosevelt, anyone living in France at that time was technically a Frenchman, and the freezing order thus applied to Herr Thyssen.

## France Increases Work; Employees Get Raises

VICHY, France, March 26 (AP)—The French Government was authorized today to increase the work week from 40 to 48 hours by industries or regions. Workers placed on a 48-hour week would receive 10 per cent increases in salary.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# *Antiques: Dutch Tile Collections in U. S.*

***Current sales in New York focus attention on this phase of the decorative arts.***

By Carl Greenleaf Beede
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Two current sales of Dutch tiles in New York have brought freshly to attention this important phase of decorative arts, which reached its highest excellence about 250 years ago.

The first of the New York sales began late last year, appropriately in Holland House, Rockefeller Center. Later, a considerable number of these tiles were offered, and may still be available, at Gimbel's great sale from William Randolph Hearst's collections. A group of four matching tiles is shown in the picture above, one of numerous frames of four which were offered there.

I learned recently that both the Holland House tiles and those collected by Mr. Hearst came mostly from the internationally famous collection of Eelco M. Vis of Amsterdam, brought by him to New York in 1927, where it was sold at the American Art Galleries on two afternoons. Mr. Hearst was a large, if not the foremost, buyer on this occasion, and a considerable portion of what he bought then was acquired last year by Holland House.

The Rijksmuseum of Amsterdam, and the Victoria and Albert Museum of London had bought from Mr. Vis before his collection came to New York for sale, but he had in most cases retained at least one panel of each kind. As a result, in 1927, American buyers had a unique opportunity of acquiring examples of this Dutch art which represented the full range of its earliest work, and through the years of its highest development; that is, from about 1600 to 1725.

The ceramic character of Dutch tiles is basically the same as that of the Netherlands' delftware, Spain's majolica, and Italy's faïence.

**Decorators Used Tiles With Striking Effect.**

All these wares are made of coarse clay, producing a reddish or white substance when fired. After glazing, the objects, whether tiles or hollow ware, were painted in vivid colors of cobalt blue, orange, yellow, green, and violet, and fired again.

These are colors that stand up best under very high temperatures in the kiln. They also are ones which produce striking design effects as they were skillfully used by the old-time decorators, usually in a bold manner which was in keeping with the strength of the colors.

Tile making did not originate in the Netherlands, but was introduced there from Italy in the 1500's which in turn derived the art from Spain. It seems to have come to that country with its Mohammedan conquerors in the ninth century.

In each land, the basic technique was practically the same, but the designs with which these small squares were embellished soon acquired a national character, which evolved from the tastes and traditions of each country.

It appears that on the earliest Dutch titles, each one carried a complete design—a single figure, a group of figures, a ship, a landscape, a bird, a Biblical scene, and so on. Typical examples of these are shown in one of the groups here.

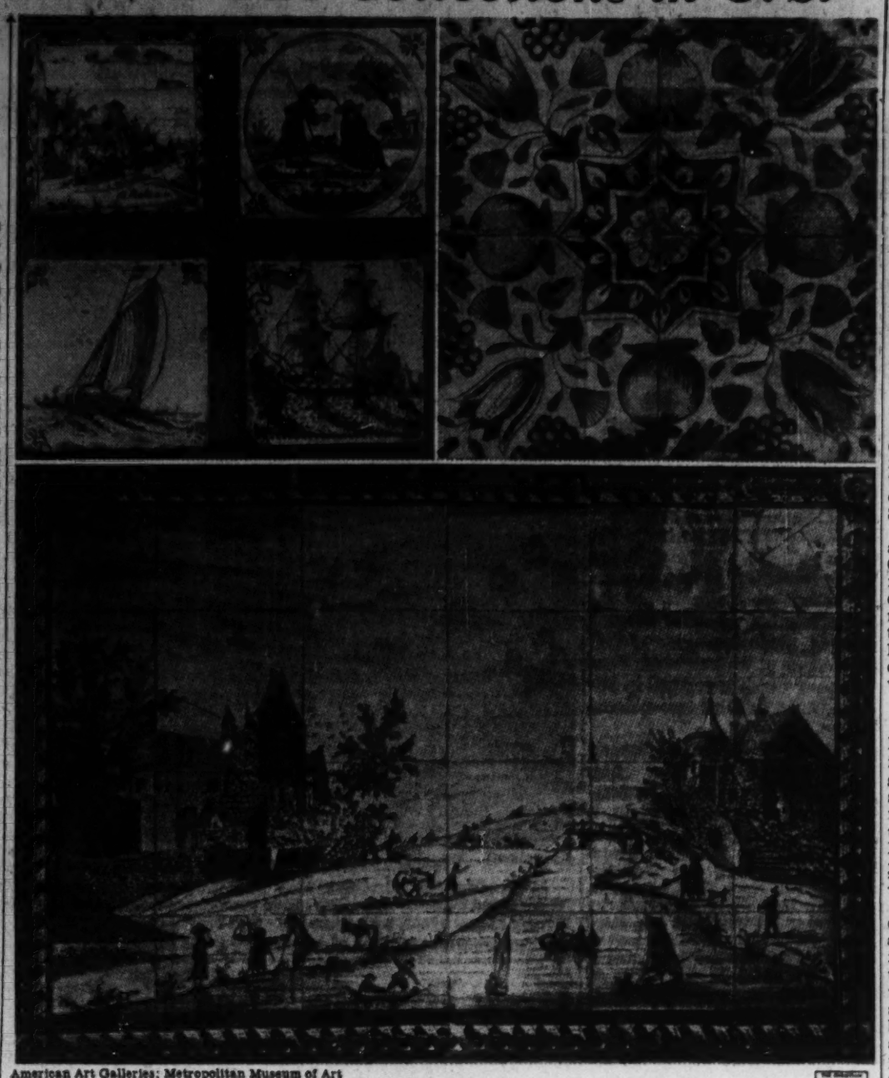
**Paintings of the Masters Show Popularity of Tile**

Dutch master painters of the 1600's, of whom Pieter de Hoogh was the leader, have left numerous canvases which are evidences of how varied and popular titles had become as decorative elements of Dutch homes. Tile painting during this century was vigorous as well as precise, although these producing designs to be arranged as a pattern, could not have the freedom of those decorating vases, jars, bowls, plates and other delft ware made by the same potteries.

The production of tile became such an important business after 1725 that making of tiles and of tableware began to separate and a period of decline in tile making started.

Tiles to form pictures is one outcome of this decline, an example of these, produced about 1780, is pictured here composed of 24 tiles, the outside ones molded to form a frame or border.

Tiles were not made in the Netherlands after 1850, the explanation being that earthenware and stoneware, much harder and more serviceable, superseded delftware in popular favor.



American Art Galleries; Metropolitan Museum of Art

**Three Types of Dutch Tiles**

**Each of the Dutch tiles at top left shows a complete design, in photograph at top right a set of four tiles forms a design, while below a picture is painted on a set of 24 tiles. These mark stages in development of the art, the four at top right dating in the early 1600's, those with the ships between 1650 and 1700, and the two with figures after 1700. Blue on white, outlined with egg plant color, are the principal colors of group at top left. The set of four, top right, has an eight-pointed star in cobalt, which also is the color of the grapes. Fruit, flowers, and buds are yellow and orange; leaves are green, and the background has a greenish tint. Colors in the village scene are same as those found in the set of four.**

# American Aid-Britain Cost Now Put at $13,000,000,000

By Roscoe Drummond
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 26 — Great Britain's needs for war supplies, essential to enable it to take the military initiative from the Nazis, will be about double the $7,000,000,000 already appropriated by Congress it was reliably learned today.

British purchasing officials in Washington, working on their blueprint of urgent defense requirements, are at present placing a top figure of $13,000,000,000 on the armaments they hope will be forthcoming from the United States.

That, at least, is the authoritative British estimate of their pressing needs and it will be the President's next decision whether this magnitude of production can be integrated into the existing national defense program of the United States.

The $13,000,000,000 figure is in addition to the approximately $4,000,000,000 of defense orders already contracted for and to be paid cash on the barrel head. It also reaches farther into the future than does the $7,000,000,000 lend-lease appropriation which, it is contemplated, would be expended within the current 12 months.

**British Seek Equality**

From America's "Arsenal of Democracy" the British are seeking to obtain at the earliest possible date equality of armed strength with the Nazis and that is the reason their latest war-materials list, submitted to President Roosevelt, far exceeds the first-year appropriation under the Lend-Lease policy.

Thus Britain's call upon American production, now mounting to a total not heretofore mentioned, is a part of its long-range plan of ultimate victory. Its objective is to enable Britain not merely to resist invasion but to carry the war back to the continent, both in the air and on land. Its further expansion will rest upon the capacity of American production to assimilate new contracts.

The United States never has undertaken such a vast armament program. While the end cannot yet be foreseen, it will be more than double the amount of money spent in the World War when the Nation's defense bill reached a mere $19,000,000,000.

According to the latest figures supplied by the Office of Production Management, the authorized and proposed expenditures for both national defense and aid to the democracies will reach the unprecedented total of $42,688,800,000.

**Mammoth Expenditures**

Direct expenditures for American defense total $39,177,800,000, according to a compilation issued by the OPM. This includes the $7,000,000,000 to be spent under H. R. 1776 for aid to Great Britain and other democracies. If British orders of $3,511,000,000 placed in this country for war equipment and supplies are added, direct defense expenditures for United States and British account, authorized and proposed, amount to $42,688,800,000.

Expenditures against these sums made by the United States Treasury from June 1, 1940, through March 17, 1941, totaled $3,452,000,000. This includes military expenditures of the War Department, but does not include outlays upon the Panama Canal, expenditures of the Navy, payments from the President's Defense Fund, and the cost of administering the Selective Service Law.

Of the forty billion dollars in the United States Government defense program, $29,912,600,000 has been covered by appropriations and contract authorizations already made and $9,265,200,000 has been proposed in the 1942 budget and bills now before Congress.

**Analysis of Figures**

Analysis of the figures given under items "Other U. S. Agencies" and "Defense Loans" in the accompanying box reveals the extent to which other branches of the Government than the Army and Navy are participating in the national defense program, or are expected to participate.

This compilation lumps existing and proposed appropriations and authorizations. It shows that construction of vessels for the merchant fleet, building of industrial facilities, and erection of new housing are the principal fields in which other departments are assisting the military and naval authorities in defense preparation. The breakdown follows:

Existing and proposed defense program for civilian branches of the Government:

| Object | Amount in Millions of Dollars |
|---|---|
| Merchant fleet | $638 |
| Industrial facilities, RFC and Defense Commission loans | 599 |
| Maritime Commission | 36 |
| Industrial working capital (RFC loans) | 151 |
| **Stockpile** | |
| Treasury | 60 |
| RFC | 425 |
| Housing (FWA, USHA, DHC, etc.) | 621 |
| Export-Import Bank | 500 |
| President's emergency fund | 325 |
| Panama Canal | 251 |
| Defense training program (NYA, PRA) | 110 |
| Civil Aeronautics Authority (and Department of Commerce) | 94 |
| Tennessee Valley Authority | 55 |
| Marine insurance | 40 |
| Selective service | 14 |
| Coast guard | 27 |
| National Defense Council and OPM | 20 |
| All other | 92 |
| | $4,078 |

**Increase in Payments**

During recent weeks there has been a rapid increase in Treasury payments in the national defense program. The daily statement of the Treasury shows that payments for the current month, through March 17, amounted to $403,000,000, compared with $592,000,000 for all of February and $572,000,000 for January.

Payments beginning with June, 1940, have been as follows:

| Month and yr. | Amt. in millions of dol. | Month and yr. | Amt. in millions of dol. |
|---|---|---|---|
| June 1940 | $133 | December | $473 |
| July | 177 | 1941 | |
| August | 200 | January | 572 |
| September | 219 | February | 592 |
| October | 287 | March through the 17th | 403 |
| November | 276 | | |
| Total (9½ months) | | $3,452,000,000 | |

Treasury payments lag several weeks behind deliveries, hence, although the figures in the foregoing tabulation, reflect accelerated deliveries, they do not indicate deliveries made in the designated months.

## *British 'Invaders' Chant Volga Song And Paddle Canoes*

LONDON (AP)—To the tune of "The Song of the Volga Boatman," British Tommies, paddling what looked like birchbark canoes, demonstrated a new technique for invading the European continent.

The boats are so light they can be portaged by four men. In a drill demonstration at the school for amphibian shock troops, soldiers leaped aboard, knelt in position, took up paddles and sped away. The reason they sang "The Song of the Volga Boatman," in practice, is to time their paddling.

In addition, the shock troops use an unsinkable reconnaissance boat with gunwales only a few inches above the water. It will carry two men sitting on inflated rubber seats, or can be used as a raft to carry equipment while propelled by swimming soldiers.

## World War Order Widens Parade Plan

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—The Military Order of the World War, which last week ordered limitations on representation of patriotic organizations in the Army Day parade, has rescinded the action by passing a resolution inviting all members of every military group to march.

The original order was issued because the Regular Army, increased in size through the draft, was expected to swell the ranks of the parade on April 5. This brought an immediate protest from the State Department of the American Legion, which was allotted only 108 yards of parading space.

Edward A. Vosseler, State Commander of the Legion, declared the Legion would not participate, and henceforth would observe Army Day with its own ceremonies. Now on a tour of Legion posts, he could not be reached for comment on the resolution of the M. O. W. W., which has charge of the parade.

## Australian RAF To Enroll Women

LONDON, March 26 (CP)—The Australian Air Ministry announced yesterday that a women's auxiliary corps for the Royal Australian Air Force is to be formed, the British Broadcasting Corporation said in its news summary.

Women between 18 and 40 years will be enrolled and used as wireless and teleprinter operators and for administrative, code and domestic duties.

## Bolivians Protest U. S. Oil Agreement

LA PAZ, Bolivia, March 26 (AP)—Opponents of a Bolivian Senate project for an oil agreement with the United States demonstrated outside the Presidential Palace today. They carried banners which said, "We will defend Bolivia against foreign interference. We will defend our oil."

The Senate project, introduced recently by a minority bloc, urged an agreement with the United States on the grounds that questions arising from cancellation of a Standard Oil concession in 1937 damaged Bolivian-United States relations.

# Taxes Take Fifth of Income

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Taxes took one of every five dollars of American income last year, the Census Bureau reported.

The Bureau found that Federal, state and local taxes totaled $14,300,000,000—an average of $109 for each person. Of the average person's share, the Federal Government received $39, state governments $27, and local governments $43.

The Bureau noted that in 1940 state taxes were 7 per cent higher than in 1939.

A breakdown of state taxes showed that 30 per cent or $1,233,000,000, of state revenues came from motor vehicle owners and drivers through gasoline taxes, license fees, and other charges. Alcoholic beverages provided 6 per cent or $260,000,000 of state revenues.

Sales taxes in general, including the gasoline tax, made up 40 per cent of state revenues, unemployment insurance taxes 20 per cent, taxes on specific businesses 11 per cent, motor vehicle and drivers license taxes (excluding gasoline tax) 9 per cent, income taxes, 9 per cent, property taxes, 6 per cent, inheritance taxes and gift taxes, 3 per cent, miscellaneous taxes 2 per cent.

No breakdowns were given on Federal and local taxes.

## Draft Exemptions Asked For Men in Sea Services

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The House Military Committee recommended today that members of the regular Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard with three consecutive years of service be exempt from Selective Service and training in the Army. A change in the draft law would be needed.

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# Where Defense Billions Go

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Washington, March 26

The Office of Production Management today released the following table totaling $42,688,800,000 of authorized and proposed United States defense expenditures plus British war orders for the period from June 1940 through March 15, 1941:

(In millions of dollars)

| Status and Agency | Appropriation or Loan | Contract Authorization | Liquidation of Prior Year Contract Authorization | Net Funds |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fiscal year 1941 Appropriation Acts: | | | | |
| War Department | $6,482.8 | $2,913.1 | $157.6(d) | $9,238.3 |
| Navy Department | 3,178.4 | 8,354.6(c) | 567.0 | 10,966.0 |
| Other U. S. agencies | 676.4 | 284.9 | ..... | 961.3 |
| Loan agreements: | | | | |
| RFC facilities and stockpile | 1,175.7(b) | ..... | ..... | 1,175.7 |
| Export-Import Bank | 500.0 | ..... | ..... | 500.0 |
| Other defense agencies | 71.3 | ..... | ..... | 71.3 |
| Land-Lease Act | 7,000.0 | ..... | ..... | 37,000.0 |
| Total authorized U. S. program | $19,084.6 | $11,552.6 | $724.6 | $29,912.6 |
| Proposed additional fiscal year 1941 and fiscal year 1942 bills now before Congress (preliminary) | | | | |
| War Department | $1,716.2 | $2,096.1 | $195.2(d) | $3,617.1 |
| Navy Department | 3,415.5 | 11.1 | 2,100.0 | 1,346.6 |
| Other U. S. agencies | 1,180.4 | 365.0 | 175.0 | 1,219.4 |
| Fiscal year 1942 estimates submitted to Congress: | | | | |
| War Department | $5,665.3 | $187.1 | $2,931.0 | $3,931.4 |
| Other U. S. agencies | 108.9 | 81.2 | 39.4 | 150.4 |
| Total pending U. S. program | $12,095.3 | $2,690.5 | $5,430.6 | $9,265.2 |
| Total authorized and pending U. S. program | $31,179.9 | $14,153.1 | $6,155.2 | $39,177.8 |
| British orders in U. S. | 3,511.0(e) | ..... | ..... | 3,511.0 |
| U. S. program plus British orders | $34,179.9 | $14,153.1 | $6,155.2 | $42,688.8 |

(a) Includes $7,442.9 million estimated cost of tonnage authorizations which must be paid after June, 1941.
(b) RFC loan commitments for June 25, 1940, to Feb. 15, 1941.
(c) Orders placed through March 1, 1941. Possible duplication between this and the $7,000,000,000 estimate has not been eliminated.
(d) Includes liquidation of fiscal year 1941 contract authorizations.


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# Britain Assuming 'Ism' Fantastic, Halifax Says

By William H. Stringer
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, March 26—The idea that Britain is going socialist, communist or totalitarian now or later is "fantastic," Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, told reporters at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel this morning.

"British minds do not work that way," he said.

The interview, devoted largely to a discussion of the shape of things to come after the defeat of naziism, prefaced a day in which Lord Halifax visited the British Consul General, called on Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia early in the afternoon, and radiocast a dedication of the British Merchant Navy Club at the Seamen's Church Institute at 4 o'clock.

Expressing the thanks of the British merchant navy for the newly opened club at the Institute, which will be used by British seamen maintaining the ocean lifeline to Britain, the Ambassador gave assurance that the "best brains" of the United States and the British Empire were striving night and day to find means to defeat the menaces to shipping which Hitler had contrived.

**Sees Vast Changes Ahead**

Vast changes are ahead in post-war Britain, resulting from the heavy taxation, the demands for reconstruction, and the necessity to provide every person with a real measure of social security, Lord Halifax told the morning session. There are many things Britain wants to see changed, but this does not mean socialism, he added.

Reiterating his confidence in British victory, the British Ambassador took sharp issue with the views of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, put to him in a question. He scorned the idea that it was "too late" to defeat Hitler, and voiced conviction that the combined action of military, naval and air power and the blockade would defeat Germany and its Axis allies.

For America, he said, it is a question of how quickly this can be accomplished: the more material sent across quickly, the sooner the job is over. He repeated with emphasis Prime Minister Churchill's declaration that Britain does not require men, but does need the tools.

Enlarging upon his Pilgrims dinner address last night, Lord Halifax stressed that the post-war reconstruction, which would demand definite undertakings to bring about economic co-operation among nations, would pose heavy difficulties in translating ideals into action.

**Outlines Ideal Economy**

The British Government, he declared, would like to see the post-war economy of the world so ordered that no nation would have any anxiety about obtaining raw materials. In building the post-war economy, he held, the two most important rallying points would be "increasingly close economic and political co-operation between the United States and Britain," and increasing unity among the nations of the British Commonwealth.

"The United States and Britain," he added, "would be the rallying point—the magnet—for other nations which feel the same way."

Britain has no wish for a vindictive peace or for territorial gains, nor would Germany be excluded for a moment from the new economy if the Reich were willing to co-operate with sincerity and "be a good European," Lord Halifax continued. But he warned that there might be a long period before the gulf between German youth and democratic peoples, dug by Naziism's philosophy, would be filled in, a period in which Britain and the United States would have to remain "awfully close together."

Lord Halifax was scheduled to be the dinner guest of the Council on Foreign Relations at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel this evening. Lord and Lady Halifax will visit the Empire State Building, where they will be received by Alfred E. Smith, tomorrow at 3 p. m., and will entrain for Wilmington, Del., the following afternoon.

## Racing Permit Refused N. J. Fair

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TRENTON, N. J., March 26—A project for racing at the Trenton State Fair grounds had been "unanimously" rejected by the four-member State Racing Commission today. George A. Hamid, Fair operator, was refused a permit for a horse race track with pari-mutuels after Protestant Church groups, headed by the Trenton Council of Churches, business groups and others had sent hundreds of protests to the Commission against licensing a track in Hamilton Township adjacent to Trenton's industrial section. Edward W. Lee, Acting Mayor of Trenton, was among the opposition, stating that he protested on moral and economic grounds against having a track so close to a heavy population center.

In rejecting the Hamid application which envisaged a $300,000 track expenditure, the Commission said the enlargement proposals met none of the racing standards prescribed for the State.

Simultaneously the Commission issued a 60-day provisional license for a horse racing track to the New Jersey Jockey Club of Atlantic City.

The New Jersey Racing Parimutuel Act provides for issuance of four licenses, but required that tracks shall be more than 50 miles apart.

## Germans in Britain Seek Hitler Defeat

LONDON (AP)—Formation of a Union of German Socialist Organizations in Great Britain was announced by German Socialist groups who said their objective was to aid in the struggle for the "defeat of Hitler and his allies."

A statement said the Socialists were convinced the overthrow of Adolf Hitler was necessary to insure permanent peace and Germany's future.

About 70,000 Germans and Austrians live in England, 8,000 of whom have been interned.

## Some N. Y. Strikers In Garages Yield

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—One hundred and fifty of 960 garages in Manhattan and the Bronx affected by a garage workers' strike signed agreements early today with the Garage Washers and Polishers Union (A. F. of L.), the Police Department Operations Bureau announced.

There was no immediate announcement from the union or the Metropolitan Garage Board of Trade as to how many of the 8,500 workers who went on strike last night were affected by the signed contracts.

The union sought pay increases of 20 per cent and a reduction in working hours from 54 to 42 a week. The garage owners said such conditions would amount to a 66 per cent pay roll rise, because the reduction in hours would mean hiring an extra shift.

## Part of Byrd Explorers At Chile After Storms

PUNTA ARENAS, Chile, March 26 (AP)—Thirty-five members of the Antarctic expedition of Admiral Richard E. Byrd have arrived here en route home from Little America aboard the motorship North Star.

The North Star, which will await the icebreaker Bear en route from the east base at Marguerite Bay with the other 24 members, was reported to have encountered heavy storms off Cape Horn.


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# *America: Slave or Free?*

## 20 *Economic Freedom Contrasted With State-Controlled Plan*

**All three of the big totalitarian systems charge that free economic enterprise has failed. They differ in details, but they agree on that one thing.**

**Has the system of free initiative under democratic government really failed? How far are the dictator systems, with their ant-hill economies, really socialistic and communal? How do their respective panaceas, offered to the world at the point of the sword—Communism, Naziism and Fascism—differ from one another? And how much socialism has come into the democracies, and how far does it need to—or should it—go?**

**These are some of the questions that arise in contrasting the "ant-hill states" with the democracies. Admittedly there is room for wide difference of opinion. But the questions cannot be dodged. They arise afresh every day. Perhaps some of them are answered in the mere statement of the facts concerning the widely contrasting systems.**

### *Ant-Hill Economy*

All three of the totalitarian systems repudiate the capitalist system. They point at Britain and America with disgust as "pluto-democracies."

Naziism, Fascism, and Communism, however, differ among themselves. Communism, for example, is a strange bedfellow for the other two. At least theoretically it is based on the conceptions of Karl Marx. It was largely to halt Communism that the other two systems were set up. On economic subjects it is sometimes hard to find generalizations that apply to all of them—Russia, Italy and Germany—while the quasi-feudal system of Japan is a pale imitation of Naziism.

Perhaps it will be best to examine the three, one by one, along with the contrasting form which socialization has taken in the democracies, and reserve our conclusions to the end.

**Outline of Communism**

Of the three systems, Communism alone has actually taken over the sources of production and made them the property of the state.

Communism springs, of course, from the concepts of Karl Marx, but it owes an almost equal debt to the fact that Russia never had a very advanced system of capitalism nor a strong middle class, and that the Russian peasants were tired by the fearful sacrifices of the World War and wanted to seize, without compensation, the land of the great estates.

There have been successive deviations from the doctrinaire structure of Marx but on the whole the Soviet system represents the most extensive experiment in taking over the physical plant of a nation, and operating it almost in its entirety under government direction.

Little is known about what is going on in Russia today; with a few exceptions foreign newspapermen have found themselves so gagged that they have left. But the latest book on the subject, "Workers Before and After Lenin," by Manya Gordon, offers persuasive evidence that the workers' lot has not improved since 1914. Real wages are lower than in 1914, it would seem, and the peasant has traded private landlords for a state overlordship. There is a chronic food shortage for the whole country.

**Theory of Fascism**

Fascism in Italy rose largely because of the fear of Communism. Later it became an inspiration for Adolf Hitler. Fascism is a form of state-controlled capitalism, in which private property and private direction of the economic units continue under government control, and with an increasing tendency for outright government absorption.

Associations in each industry, or group of industries, composed of employers in one group and workers in the other, theoretically control relations between capital and labor, under specific state direction.

Actually, however, the State has no intention of delegating its economic and industrial powers to a corporation and it merely uses these agencies in the "corporate state" to wield its own authority more effectively.

These corporations are the basis from which the governmental representation is drawn, replacing the old parliamentary system.

Strikes are punishable by fines; private ownership and initiative are preserved, but the State can intervene where private business is considered inadequate.

There is national economic control in what amounts to state capitalism. American visitors to Italy have noted cleaner streets, trains that run on time, a big electric power development, new highways, new buildings, vast marshlands reclaimed for wheat, and the like. Many of these things were being done before Fascism. And the figures indicate, perhaps because of the parallel burdens of armament, that real wages have declined, while the lot of women has become harder.

**Racial Issue in Naziism**

Naziism carried the Italian model of state-controlled capitalism one step further into state-regimented capitalism.

Having set up a vast ant-hill it added its own peculiar contribution of brutal racial antagonism, and a mystic dream of German conquest. Just what a peace-time Germany might be is anybody's guess, for Herr Hitler has always organized the state for war.

The authorities, either through party commissars or their bureaucracy, fix practically every detail of economic life.

The State decides what is to be done, but imposes responsibility for carrying out the program on private enterprise. Private enterprise has found its profits curbed by the State. The State has freely employed engineers and industrialists but always under its own watchful eye.

Labor has been regimented. The great bulk of social legislation which spreads protecting arms over the German family and worker has been preserved, but grafted upon it and overwhelming it is now State dominance and State dictatorship. German efficiency and orderliness have been translated into military regimentation. Germany has carried through its economic mobilization with characteristic thoroughness and attention to detail. It is infinitely the most powerful of all the dictatorships.

### *Free Economy*

In 1934 I went to England and wrote a series of articles for this paper on the "old New Deal" in which I attempted to show to how great a degree the then novel Roosevelt social measures had been anticipated in Great Britain.

The point is of interest now because it illustrates something that the totalitarian governments forget, or deny. That is that "finance capitalism," which they so scornfully attack, is not fixed rigid, and unyielding, but adaptable. It solves its own problems without revolutions. It marches forward to its goal of greater social justice and improved living standards.

Sometimes the goal is not immediately discernible. In the United States social historians generally agree, whether for good or ill, there has been a growing tendency toward centralization since the 80's. With an extension of federal power there has come an extension of federal responsibility.

This extension in America has not gone so far as in Britain, or Sweden, say. Perhaps that is for the best. But of the extension there can be no doubt. It is directed toward the greater security and protection of the masses. It was with the 1929 crash and all that followed it and particularly the New Deal, that Americans became first acutely aware of the tendency. But the tendency had been there for years. The tendency was even more strongly marked, and began earlier, in certain other democracies, like Britain. We will talk about that in a minute.

**Europe Led the Way**

As for the United States, a standard textbook, "The Growth of the American Republic" (1937), puts the matter in a nutshell.

"It (the New Deal) was an attempt to bring the Federal Government abreast of the more enlightened states of Northern Europe. Indeed, much that seemed revolutionary to Americans in the 1930's had been accepted by conservative Englishmen, Germans and Scandinavians for a generation."

Let us look at the record and show what some of these "more enlightened states" have actually done. As against the arbitrary record of Russia, Germany, and Italy let us put the democratic parallel of Britain and Sweden. It is the contrast of dictatorial methods with the gradual, democratic extension of socialization and only where the voters gave their approval.

Britain, to begin with, adopted an old-age pension system as far back as 1908, unemployment insurance in 1911, and health insurance in 1912. It has paid the so-called dole to the unemployed since the World War, has subsidized housing on a vast scale and made its re-housing campaign a pump-priming public works enterprise in 1919 that did much to start business toward recovery. Britain has nationalized its superpower network, "the Grid"; nationalized radio broadcasting; it runs the telephone and telegraph systems like most European states.

Also Britain has instituted agricultural controls surpassing anything in the AAA (the price of milk, for example, is fixed at every point from the farmer to the consumer); it has introduced government subsidies or purchased government participation in manifold private corporations, and for years it has been redistributing wealth by drastic income and inheritance taxes on one hand, and extensive social insurance systems on the other.

**Plans Tried in Sweden**

That was the record which, in part, made up the articles which appeared in the Monitor in August and September, 1934.

Sweden is another democracy which has gone even further than Britain. The story has been told at length in "Sweden; the Middle Way," by Marquis W. Childs, another journalist, and it needs only to be outlined here.

Sweden has powerful consumers' and farmers' co-operative movements; the Government pays subsidies for farm exports, supplies low-cost housing, owns the telegraph and telephone systems, part of the electric power system, the major railroads, and vast forests which it exploits; it operates mines and smelters as a partner of private business, likewise radio broadcasting and air transport, holds a monopoly of tobacco and alcohol.

Sweden provides an old-age pension system to which everyone over 16 is required to contribute regardless of income and from which everyone over 67, regardless of income, is entitled to take a pension; it enforces low tariffs to aid consumers and it provides public works to equalize business cycles.

**Keep Democratic Control**

The point here about both these democracies is that they have embarked on a broad system of state control and state business initiative while still remaining democracies.

Sweden's co-operative movement is so powerful that it broke the extortionate charges for electric lights charged by an international monopoly by starting up its own electric light bulb factory.

Both Britain and Sweden have strong trade union movements, and collective bargaining is older and more firmly established than in the United States.

Like the co-operative movements the trade unions serve as important democratic controls.

**The record of the "ant-hill" economies as contrasted with the free democracies, seems plain. There is nothing inherent in the democratic system which prevents modification of their capitalist economy if and when the goal appears desirable, and under the gradual process of majority rule. Social historians show this evolutionary process to be hard at work.**

**Russia differs from Germany and Italy in its actual expropriation of private property. But Russia, Germany, and Italy agree and unite, and are all different from the democracies in these vital particulars: they prefer coercion to free co-operation; they insist on arbitrary power, and they disregard the civil liberties and the human rights of the individual.**

**Socialization has gone far in some of the democracies. There are indications that it may go further. The record shows that the distinction between democratic and totalitarian government does not rest on this. The distinction, rather, is in the spirit in which the matter is approached and in the protection of civil liberties and the rights of the individual.**

**The totalitarian government puts the end ahead of the means. It coerces the individual. It aggrandizes the State. In fact, to sum it up, it is the domination of the ant-hill over the ant.**

**Another article on this subject will appear tomorrow.**

# Britain Sees U. S. as Ally in New World

*Continued from Page 1*

be tremendous and the rallying effect on such countries as Russia, Turkey, Bulgaria and Spain would be of vital importance.

**Churchill's Words**

But does this mean that Britain would want the United States to send an army overseas? The only official answer to this question so far is to be found in the words of Mr. Churchill, who in his already famous "Give us tools, we'll finish the job," speech last month declared, "In the last war, the United States sent 2,000,000 men across the Atlantic. But this is not a war of vast armies firing immense masses of shells on one another. We don't need the gallant armies which are forming throughout the American union. We don't need them this year, nor next year, nor so far as I can foresee in any year."

In conversation with many military and political leaders here I've endeavored to get a more specific answer to why Britain wouldn't want armies from America. Military opinion isn't entirely unanimous on this point. Some of the more orthodox Army observers believe the war will in the end be decided by masses of infantry, and that if the United States came in it might have to be called on to supply its share of these soldiers.

But most authorities confirm Mr. Churchill's declaration, on the grounds that this is a mobile, mechanized war. Decisive battles are being fought in the air and at sea—or when they're being fought on land they're being fought, so far at least, by flying columns of tanks and armored cars. It is significant that only a few hundred thousand, at the most of France's Army numering several millions, even came to grips with the Germans. In these days of motorized blitzkrieg there simply isn't time to transport and deploy huge armies. General Wavell's victory against the Italians in Libya, for instance, was won by a very small fraction of the troops he had available, and these were almost entirely mechanized units.

**Sea Help Needed**

Thus there appears to be good grounds for Mr. Churchill's statement that America wouldn't be expected to supply large armies. What would be wanted in addition to ships, planes, tanks, guns, ammunition and food, is what might be called technicians: airplane and motor mechanics, maintenance crews, wireless operators, engineers, etc. But it is on the seas that American entry into the war would, it is generally felt here, be most valuable to Britain. English fleets are now being obliged to fight at the same time in the Atlantic and in the Mediterranean, while carrying on the heavy duties of convoying supplies from America as well as re-enforcements to the Middle East. The new Nazi U-boat and airplane blockade is giving the British a bad time and the shipping crisis, already grave, is likely to become perilous if the sinkings continue at the present rate. Assistance of the American fleet, both for convoying purposes and for combatting the menace of German submarines and surface raiders would change the whole Naval picture.

The question arises, of course, whether the risk of the United States getting into war with Japan as well as Germany wouldn't nullify this naval aid by pinning the American Fleet down in the Pacific. The authorities here realize this is a serious problem and there is clear understanding that the Far Eastern situation and other factors such as the extent of the American Fleet's readiness to go into action would be taken carefully into consideration.

Much as "all out" American aid in winning the war is wished for by the British, however, there is, if possible, an even greater tendency here to build plans for post war reconstruction on the basis of closest possible Anglo-American co-operation.

**Heightened by President**

This anticipation that the United States and Britain will take over together the leadership of the post-war world has been heightened by President Roosevelt's reference in his speech the other day when he said, "Our country is going to play its full part and when the dictatorships have disintegrated . . then our Country must continue to play its great part in the period of world reconstruction for the good of humanity." But this trend is neither recent nor confined to a few specialists in international planning. It is general. This is the most remarkable aspect of the present war picture in Britain. There is an almost incredibly widespread conviction on the part of people of all sorts and classes in England that the answer to post war peace problems will have to be found in the collaboration of the British Empire and the United States.

One hears it talked about by persons high in the councils of the Government, as well as by the man in the street. There was the taxi driver who said to me: "We'll have to get together after this war is all over, sir, to see that they don't do it again." And there was the Governmental adviser who outlined an elaborate plan for joint policing of Europe by Britain and the United States during the transitional periods after the war.

In fact, it is hardly exaggerating to say that there is an almost universal acceptance in England today of the idea that after the war, the fleets and air forces of Britain and the United States must for a time impose order and maintain peace in Europe if not in the world generally, and that these joint forces must then become the nucleus of a genuinely international police force at the service of some Federal organization charged with maintaining international order.

**Plan Strongly Supported**

At the risk of seeming to overemphasize a point, I want to repeat that a number of British people, many of them very influential, who actively advocate such joint, anglo-American action is really startling. I've heard it proposed as the only possible answer to the question of what to do about Germany after the war by several British Generals, a Field marshal, a number of Naval officers of high rank, a Cabinet Minister, an important empire statesman and many others.

The broader idea of federation in some form linking America with the British Empire is only beginning to be talked of very generally here. Two significant undercurrents should be recalled in this connection. One is that the empire is now playing a more and more important role in the councils of the British Government and that it is destined to play a primary part in world organization after the war. The second is that the people of Britain today are strongly inclined to look impatiently away from Europe and toward the Empire and America as the basis of future reconstruction. These two currents reinforce each other, for the Empire exerts a strong pull on England to move out of Europe into the English speaking world across the seas.

**Shape of Things to Come**

The hard fact remains, however, that Britain because of its geographic position as well as its historical ties cannot disassociate itself entirely from the European continent. It is bound to fulfill its destiny as a European Power. But there are more and more indications that it may combine this destiny with the new role of link between Europe and the rest of the world.

How is this to be worked out in practice?

With the conflict still at its height, it is too soon to foresee the details of any peace settlement. But even if the Government has persistently refused to outline its peace aims, however, the conviction of the British public that it is fighting in part to establish a federated Europe is so strong that the Government is unlikely to be able to ignore the force of this idea even if it should so desire.

Thus, as far as the shape of things to come in the post war world can be discerned at present, the trend here is toward eventual British participation both in some form of a United States of Europe, and in an English speaking federation including the United Kingdom, the Empire and, if possible, America. So far, of course, these are only broad outlines that haven't begun to take tangible shape. But trends in these directions have lately become so marked they almost assume the proportions of established facts.

In any case, it is clear that Anglo-American relations have never been closer or warmer than they are at present. This, of course, is because Britain today needs American help. But it is also because America realizes that England fully deserves this help, that she is fighting not merely her own and the Empire's battle but a battle for democracy and freedom everywhere. Together America and Britain will win this war. And together—but only together—they won't lose the next peace.

*What are the intangibles behind Britain's war effort? In tomorrow's article Mr. Browne discusses the beneath-the-surface considerations which affect the conflict.*


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# Still the Chinese Grin and Bear It

By J. D. White

Written for the Associated Press on the basis of observations in Occupied China since the Japanese invasion began in 1937

NEW YORK—Mr. Ping Chang, the average man in Japanese-occupied China, knows things could be worse, but nevertheless he does not like being ruled by the Japanese Army.

Yet Mr. Ping grins—as for centuries he has grinned at invaders, bandits, floods, famines—and he bears it.

Behind that grin a lot goes on.

When I left Peiping a few weeks ago you could see it anywhere—smouldering resentment of the invader.

The illiterate Chinese ricksha coolie puts down his Japanese fare with an apparently harmless joke. The Japanese, delighted at this show of Chinese friendship, responds in broken Chinese and goes away feeling that perhaps Japanese and Chinese can be friends after all.

But the Chinese has added an extra subtle inflection to one word, perhaps, and has changed his pleasantry into a personal insult. If there are no other Chinese around to hear it, he loses no time in telling his friends. The Chinese all feel better for having insulted a Japanese and got away with it. If the Japanese notice it, they never show it.

**Consistently Overcharged**

Japanese are consistently overcharged in Chinese shops whenever the Chinese think it possible. Japanese, who despise bargaining (which the Chinese love), pay far higher prices than Chinese do, rather than stoop to haggling.

Mr. Ping and his fellow shopkeepers regard such an attitude as bordering on feeblemindedness, and derive whatever cold comfort they can from making a Japanese—any Japanese—pay through the nose.

After three and a half years of trying to make frends with the Chinese by conquering them, the Japanese have apparently abandoned the hope that the Chinese would eventually welcome and like them. Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Japan's harried wartime Premier, recently declared that no settlement of the "China incident" is in sight.

Serious anti-Japanism began only 10 years ago in China. Even at the beginning of the present war in 1937, the large mass of the Chinese people showed the Japanse, as such, no real animosity because they scarcely knew they existed.

If the Chinese thought about the Japanese at all, they thought of them occasionally as strange people from the East, smaller than the Chinese, who centuries ago had come to China to learn to read and write and who still bear certain cultural resemblances.

**Sure of Eventual Victory**

Even after the war began and Japan occupied large areas of China, the vast, hungry laboring classes frequently welcomed the Japanese as new employers who provided jobs at relatively good pay. China had been invaded many times before and always survived. Mr. Ping was sure his people again would come out on top.

He still is.

Best of all peoples in the world, the Chinese can cover up their feelings and "co-operate" with a smile. But Mr. Ping contends privately that "co-operation" means obeying Japanese orders—no more, no less.

Mr. Ping looks forward to the time when his part of China will be free again. He hopes and talks privately, but he does little about it.

Mr. Ping is so busy making a precarious living for his family that he thinks of litle else.

Occupied China is naturally poor because of the war. Mr. Ping has a hard time making both ends meet. He eats poorer food and less of it.

Mr. Ping uses a new Japanese-sponsored paper currency with which has come a four-fold rise in the price of daily necessities, compensated for only partly by about a 100 per cent rise in wages.

**Industries Have Difficulty**

Industries are not doing so well. Factories not blown up during the fighting are operated in one way or another by the Japanese, but raw materials are scarce, new machinery nearly nonexistent, and markets and distribution channels are partly gone.

None of this makes for prosperity. Neither does the mass of red tape which has to be unwound before most normal business transactions of any size can go through.

The red tape is there to protect and promote Japan's "co-prosperity bloc in East Asia." It tends to channelize all business worth going after into Japanese hands.

Chinese abhor red tape. If the Japanese mind it, they are at least accustomed to it.

Just before leaving Peiping I got a taste of what Mr. Ping has to put up with in the way of red tape. I spent two whole days in shuttling from office to office getting the necessary permits to sell my motorcar.

At that, we had a relatively easy time of it. The officials courteously did their best to speed things up because they knew I was an American correspondent and was trying to catch a boat.

**Japan Closing In**

Mr. Ping would have a much harder time of it. So would Mr. Suzuki, the Japanese man in the Chinese street. There are over a quarter of a million Mr. Suzukis in China now, just trying to get along. They are pushed around almost as much by the bureaucracy as Mr. Ping.

The Japanese and the regional Chinese governments they sponsor are slowly closing in on every form of activity, either through special taxation, new sets of restrictions, or officially-sponsored guild organizations.

Manchukuo is regarded as a fair index of what Occupied China is heading for. In Manchukuo every laborer has to belong to an official guild and be in good standing or he just doesn't labor any more. He is fingerprinted and card-indexed and any irregularity stands against him in the files.

Already, in Occupied China, Chinese who move from one town to another have to carry identification provided by the Japanese, and must submit to humiliating personal searches at railway stations. They also must have travel permits from the Chinese police. Such permits are not granted until the Chinese who wants to travel gets a shop to guarantee his behavior.

The shop guarantee is an old Chinese idea revived by the Japanese.

Occupied China had good crops last summer, so that there has been no real repetition this winter of the serious food shortage caused in 1940 by reduction of food imports and by floods.

But food still is partially rationed and three times its prewar price. Other necessities like cotton piece goods are frequently five times as dear.

Practically all imports from outside the Japanese "co-prosperity" sphere are disappearing rapidly. Only such absolute essentials as petroleum products and wheat flour are allowed to be imported. There isn't enough foreign exchange to cover even these necessities. Oil dealers, for instance, are said to have been allotted only one-fourth their normal foreign exchange requirements.

## Japanese Fleet Seen Moored in Home Port

By the Associated Press

Aboard the President Jackson, March 26

Passengers aboard this ship bound for San Francisco saw tangible evidence that the Japanese Navy is not prepared for any immediate thrust to the south.

The bulk of the Japanese Fleet's heavy striking power was seen tied up within Ariake Wan Bay in Southeastern Kyushu Island, off the eastern tip of Japan.

Despite reports that there were powerful concentrations of Japanese warships at the islands of Formosa and Hainan, passengers counted at least 60 warcraft, including seven battleships at Kyushu.

# Spread of the War Area

By a Staff Artist

**New Moves in War at Sea**

**Map shows Germany's officially extended sea warfare zone in the Atlantic, the westernmost boundary of which runs along the three-mile territorial limit of Greenland.**

# Nazis Extend Area of War To Very Edge of Greenland

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Official extension of Germany's counter-blockade operations to within three miles of Greenland brought the zone of intensive warfare today to the threshold of the Western Hemisphere which the United States has committed itself to defend.

The proximity of the new German sea war boundary to Greenland attracted immediate attention here, because authorities have made it known on several occasions that Greenland is considered a part of the hemisphere and, as such, covered by the Monroe Doctrine.

Berlin's proclamation last night extending the counter-blockade area brought no immediate comment from Government officials here, however, and they declined to indicate what, if any action, would be taken to meet the situation.

[In Berlin, authorized Germans declared today the Nazi sea blockade was extended to include Iceland after reports were received that American ships had been unloading there for transshipment of materials to England. New York shipping circles today said that the transshipments were taking place at Iceland.]

Two U. S. Coast Guard cutters, both of them armed, were believed now operating in the vicinity of Greenland as part of the Iceberg Patrol. Since Germany occupied Denmark last year the United States has shown increasing interest in Greenland and Iceland, with Greenland a possession of Denmark receiving the larger share of attention.

The new German decree included Iceland in the extended combat area, contending that the British were using the island as a base against the Nazi counter-blockade campaign. Iceland, an autonomous state under the Danish dual monarchy, is only a short distance from Greenland. It was occupied by the British last May.

Although officials here have denied that any United States forces have been sent to Greenland, Coast Guard vessels have been maintaining a close patrol of the vicinity. At one time recently four heavily armed patrol vessels were reported on duty there, with a total crew strength of 500 men.

Trade between the United States and Iceland began after the German invasion of Denmark isolated the latter from her mother country.

[Six ships—three small passenger vessels and three freighters—are currently operating between New York and Reykjavik, a distance of 2,700 miles.]

Greenland contains valuable cryolite mines, said to be the world's largest commercial source of the important mineral used in refining aluminum—an essential in aircraft construction.

Several months ago a U. S. consulate was opened in Greenland to look out for American interests. The United States meanwhile has been the Colony's supply source for the foodstuffs and medicines which were cut off by the occupation of Denmark.

Greenland and Iceland recently have been mentioned as possible North Atlantic "stepping stones" for delivery of warplanes to Britain.

## French Guard Ships

VICHY, France, March 26 (AP)—A Government spokesman said today the French Navy had been escorting merchant ships on the high seas "for many months."

Although not actually convoyed, groups of ships from the colonies have been "policed" by small war vessels, the spokesman declared. He asserted no ship so accompanied ever had been stopped by British war vessels.

The disclosure was made when the spokesman was asked to comment on Spanish newspaper reports that a merchant ship loaded with cocoa, coffee, tobacco and bananas was en route to Casablanca, French Morocco, escorted by a French warship.

## Ruthless Blockade

LONDON, March 26 (AP)—Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, agreed with questioners in the House of Commons yesterday that "the weapon of blockade is a useful one only if it is applied ruthlessly." He said that, although the British had agreed to permit the passage of two shiploads of United States foods to France, the Navy would seize any cargoes which have not been navicerted.

Mr. Dalton made his statement when he was called upon to impose a "ruthless" blockade against the shipment of foods into France.

He said imports to Unoccupied France from French North Africa are known to include considerable quantities of foodstuffs which undoubtedly go to Germany.

# British Blockades Curb Italy in Dodecanese

WITH THE BRITISH BATTLE FLEET OFF CRETE, March 26 (AP)—Bombardment and blockade are expected by the British to cost Italy its Dodecanese Islands, where Italian garrisons already face serious shortages of food and war supplies.

The 12 rocky islands, strung out like pieces in an unfinished jigsaw puzzle off the Aegean coast of Turkey, have been cut off from Italy for months by the British fleet.

The more important islands of Rhodes, Leros, and Scarpanto, from whose bomber and submarine base Premier Mussolini had expected to strike at Egypt and Greece, have been bombed heavily, and the British Navy gave Scarpanto one severe shelling.

Serious shortages of gasoline and war supplies on the islands were given by the British as one reason for the dwindling in the past few months of Italian air attacks upon the Middle East.

The British have shown no disposition to rush a cleanup of the islands by landings, however, taking the position that blockade would starve out the Fascist forces.

They said morale of the garrisons had been lowered steadily, accentuated by Greek and British successes in Albania and Libya. Greek refugees from the islands were quoted as saying that talk of revolt was spreading among the Greek population, which outnumbers Italians on the islands 12 to one.

**Ceded to Italy by Turkey**

The Dodecanese Islands belonged to Turkey until 1912 when, during the Tripolitanian War, Italian forces seized them in a single battle, aided by native islanders who hoped for autonomy.

Turkey formally ceded the Dodecanese, and a thirteenth island, Castelrosso, to Italy in 1924.

Meanwhile Britain's naval titans, steaming within easy range of German dive-bomber bases, have seen another lot of convoys safely through the Mediterranean without a mass challenge from the Luftwaffe.

Choice targets, the battleships, cruisers, and aircraft carriers failed to provoke an attack such as the assault of Jan. 10, when waves of Nazi bombers scored seven direct hits with thousand-pound bombs on the aircraft carrier Illustrious and wrecked the cruiser Southampton.

There were three brushes during this latest week-long voyage with lone-wolf Junkers-88 dive-bombers, one of which was knocked down for certain and the other two winged and possibly downed.

**Planes and Guns Co-ordinated**

Skillful co-ordination of planes, heavy airaircraft and pompom guns is the British answer to the dive-bomber challenge. Furthermore, their determination to prevent repetition of the Illustrious incident is stressed by such orders as:

"Gunnery—from dawn onwards, as arranged by Hitler and Mussolini, an unlimited number of high speed targets are available at short notice."

The fact that not a single Italian plane was sighted in this latest swing about the Mediterranean was held by British officers to indicate that Il Duce is letting the Germans run the air war here as well as elsewhere.

Neither have the British seen an Italian warship for weeks and they say the prospects of a surface engagement ars slim.

During this correspondent's voyage aboard the Formidable, a Junkers-88 suddenly power-dived out of the rain-laden skies west of Crete, intent upon bombing the convoy the aircraft carrier was accompanying.

British fighters which had zoomed from the flight deck of the carrier a few minutes earlier met the plane and struck it with a burst of bullets.

The Nazi craft nosed downward, directly into bursts of shells from antiaircraft guns aboard the Formidable and from nearby destroyers, and crashed into the sea.

Further westward, a Junkers scout was sighted. Again British fighters shot off the carrier into the gleaming sun. They hit the port engine of the Nazi craft and it was last seen rapidly losing altitude.

In another encounter a British pilot machine-gunned a third Junkers. After that the fleet was unmolested for the remainder of its voyage.

# Nazis Occupy Town in Libya; British Advance in Ethiopia

CAIRO, March 26 (AP)—The British acknowledged today that "a small enemy detachment" on Monday occupied El Agheila, 150 miles southwest of Bengasi, Libya. British patrols had previously been withdrawn from the town a communiqué said.

[The communiqué did not identify the troops, but the German High Command said yesterday that the Swastika was flying over El Agheila.]

El Agheila lies on the Mediterranean gulf of Sidra. It was there that Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's Army came to a stop after the victorious drive from Egypt.

British troops, the communiqué said, have taken new positions around the strongly contested Eritrean mountain town of Cheren and have repulsed another Italian counterattack.

In Ethiopia one British force is driving toward Harar, walled provincial Capital, from Jijiga, with the Addis Ababa-Jibuti Railroad at Diredawa as its goal, while other forces are moving north on Addis Ababa from Neghelli, and still other columns are heading toward the Ethiopian Capital from the west and northwest.

Capture of Addis Ababa before the rains come in early May appeared tonight to be the goal of British forces in East Africa—already knocking at the gates of Harar.

There was every indication the goal would be reached, observers here said, although they thought it unlikely that the Italians would yield the Capital of Ethiopia without fighting at least one big battle.

One Fascist division—10,000 to 15,000 men—was believed holding Harar under command of General de Simioni. Although the town is walled, its defenses are not regarded as particularly strong.

The way westward from the captured Ethiopian town of Jijiga apparently was opened by the seizure of Marda Pass.

## De Gaulle on Tour

LONDON, March 26 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of Free French forces, is making a tour of French Equatorial Africa, the radio at Brazzaville in that colony reported today.

# President Sees 'Nobler World'

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt expressed to King George of Grece in a message made public yesterday "every certainty that the resources which the United States is making available to free peoples will make it possible for these peoples to create a nobler world."

The message said Mr. Roosevelt was sure "that the will to victory of the soldiers of Greece will be rewarded by success."

It was in response to one from King George expressing the gratitude of Greece for President Roosevelt's address of March 15 in which the President pledged full aid to Great Britain, Greece and other nations fighting aggression.

King George declared in the name of the Greek Army that "every cannon, every shell placed in its hands will be a gain for the ideas" to which the United States devotes its "immense resources."

The King declared that Greek soldiers were "resolved to win."

The President replied:

"I deeply appreciate Your Majesty's cordial message. Greece has abundantly proved herself a free nation worthy of the liberty she is so brilliantly maintaining.

"Have every certainty that the resources which the United States is making available to free peoples will make it possible for these peoples to create a nobler world. Am very sure that the will to victory of the soldiers of Greece will be rewarded by success."

## Portugal Greets New U. S. Envoy

LISBON, Portugal, March 26 (AP)—The new United States Minister to Lisbon, Bert Fish, presented his credentials today to President Carmona and said the bonds of friendship between the United States and Portugal remain unweakened "in the tragic days through which the world now is passing."

Except for passing reference to turbulent world conditions, Mr. Fish made no mention of the war, and President Carmona also limited himself to expressions of greetings and good will

## Aid From Britons

LONDON, March 26 (AP)—Supplies of tin, rubber, hemp, hides, chemicals and coffee have been shipped to Greece from British colonies, the Colonial Office said today, to help the Greek war effort.

# Matsuoka Arrives in Berlin And Is Met by Nazi Top Men

BERLIN, March 26 (AP)—Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka arrived in Berlin at 6 p. m. today. With the exception of Hitler himself and Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring, virtually all the top men in the Government and the Nazi Party were on hand to greet Mr. Matsuoka.

Mr. Matsuoka was quoted in an interview as saying he became convinced in the solitude of a long fishing trip that Britain and the United States would always oppose Japanese progress in the Far East.

The interview which took place while Mr. Matsuoka was riding from Moscow to Berlin aboard a special train, was published in Der Angriff, newspaper of Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels.

"Fishing is one of my greatest hobbies," Mr. Matsuoka was quoted. "That is the best recreation whereby I can get away from it all and reach conclusions."

"When I returned from Geneva in the spring of 1933 I went out in solitude for half a year and fished. Then I came back to Tokyo convinced that England and America would always oppose Japan's progress in the Far East and, for that reason, our place was on the side of Germany. I remained of that opinion and fought for perfection of the three-power pact."

VICHY, France, March 26 (AP)—Ken Harada, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires at Vichy, present seat of the French Government, is expected to leave for Berlin today, it was disclosed here.

# Rumania Wants Lost Land

BUCHAREST, Rumania, March 26 (AP)—Premier Antonescu declared last night in a public speech that "the world will never know tranquillity in this corner of Europe until the Rumanian people are given justice or get it for themselves."

Diplomatic quarters interpreted this as a reference to Rumania's desire to recover the Province of Bessarabia, taken by Russia last summer, and half of Transylvania, taken by Hungary last fall.

"Neither I nor the people have accepted or ever will accept as definite the situation I found on assuming power, and before I was forced to bow," General Antonescu continued, "but justice will be done. That is proclaimed through my voice by all those ready to offer their lives in sacrifice—that means all this nation's soldiers, including me."

General Antonescu spoke after distributing pensions to families of soldiers killed during the Iron Guard Revolt.

[Since Rumania is under German domination, Gen. Antonescu's statement might be significant of the German attitude toward Russia. Germany, itself, engineered the deal whereby Rumania ceded half of Transylvania to Hungary, however.]

## Chile Grants Entry To Ex-King Carol

LISBON, Portugal, March 26 (AP)—The Chilean Legation announced today that former King Carol of Rumania and his companion, Mme. Magda Lupescu, now in Portugal, would sail soon, aboard a Portuguese or Brazilian ship, to take up residence in Chile.

[The Chilean Foreign Ministry announced yesterday it had given permission to King Carol, Madame Lupescu and their party, to reside in Chile.

In Buenos Aires at the same time sources close to the Foreign Office of Argentine said that Carol and his party had requested permission to take up residence in Argentina and that they soon were expected there.

The indications were that Carol might have applied to several countries in hope of receiving at least one favorable reply.]

## Ohio Group Opposes Seaway on Defense Basis

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 26 (AP)—Opposition to the proposed St. Lawrence waterway was expressed here by the Ohio Valley Transportation Advisory Board on the ground it would impede the Nation's defense effort.

The Board represents an organization of railroad shippers and receivers in Kentucky, western West Virginia, southern Ohio, and southeastern Indiana.

W. E. Callahan of Cincinnati, representing the Association of American Railroads, asserted the seaway "would take hundreds of men from defense jobs, where they are sorely needed, and the seaway wouldn't be completed for four years."

## New Nazi War Zone

BERLIN, March 26 (AP)—The new zone of sea warfare operations announced yesterday by the Reich Government, defined the new area as follows:

From a point three degrees east on the Belgian coast and on this meridian to a point 62 degrees north, from there to a point 68 degrees north and 10 degrees west, then west on the 68th degree latitude to the three-mile zone of Greenland, then south along the three-mile zone to a point 65 degrees, 24 minutes north and 35 degrees west, from there south to a point 58 degrees 50 minutes north and 38 degrees west, from there to 45 degrees north 20 degrees west.

Then east along the 45th degree latitude to five degrees west, from there to the French coast at 47 degrees 30 minutes north and two degrees 45 minutes west.

When Germany declared a total blockade of England last Aug. 17, the war zone as laid down included the Shetland Islands but excluded Iceland.

United States ships were not allowed to enter the original zone

## London Undisturbed By German Uniform

By the Associated Press

London, March 26

Unchallenged, a man wearing a Germany Army officer's uniform and trappings strolled London streets for hours yesterday, looked over busy Scotland Yard and peered through Buckingham Palace's fences.

His were merely another uniform to Londoners accustomed to the varied garb of British, Dominion, Colonial, Dutch, Czech, Norwegian, Free French, and other Allied forces.

The "German officer" was Mr. Donald Collins, film actor employed by the Daily Sketch to point up its editorial campaign urging closer surveillance of aliens.


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# Prisoner Aid Has No Boundaries

Wide World

**Headquarters of International Red Cross in Geneva**

**Where contact is maintained between prisoners of war and the outside world. Through this office relatives and friends are able to send messages and comforts to the men interned in German prison camps.**

## Red Cross Plays Vital Role in War Relief

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON — Nearly 2,500,000 people of the belligerent Nations have been put into communication with brothers, fathers, and sons taken prisoners during the first 14 months of the war. This great work has been accomplished by the International Red Cross Committee, working from Geneva, in accordance with the Geneva Agreement of 1929.

In the same period, some 1,441,414 parcels were received by the Agency from relatives of prisoners, and dispatched to their proper destination throughout the belligerent countries. Since the French have suffered on the largest scale, it is they who provide the Committee with the greater part of its work. French prisoners have received 761,107 letters, compared with 64,000 for the Germans, and 16,754 for the British.

The work of the Central Agency of the International Red Cross Committee is on a rapidly expanding scale. In the early months of the war between one and two thousand letters a day were received, but now the total is nearer 50,000, and its expenses have risen to 150,000 francs a month.

The Red Cross Committee obtained spacious premises in Geneva some time before the war began, in a room in the Palais du Conseil Général. But in October, 1939, its work had so increased already that it took an adjacent hall of 1,500 square meters, subsequently overflowing into the surrounding galleries. A year later the Musée Rath was occupied, giving the Committee an additional 1,100 meters. These premises house a staff of 2,450, whilst there are 1,200 other workers in various parts of Switzerland. Only 692 are paid any kind of salary.

The work is carried on with the co-operation of the different belligerent governments, all of whom were communicated with either on the outbreak of war, or on their entry into the conflict. The Committee also arranges for the dispatch of books to the prisoners.

## Refugees Helping Britain To Stand Off Nazi Tyranny

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Among the khaki-clad soldiers who are helping to clear up the débris from bombing raids here, are many refugees from the Nazi tyranny which launched those attacks. These are some of the 3,000 enemy aliens who have been released from internment camps in this country and have joined the Pioneer Labor Corps of the British Army. In all, some 10,000 internees have been released since last summer when the threat of invasion made necessary the wholesale internment of these aliens.

Sympahy with enemy aliens—in contrast with the attitude shown toward them in the World War—has manifested itself also, in the interest taken in their actual and potential contributions to British national life.

Restrictions on employment have been eased so as to enable aliens to fill jobs left vacant by men who have enlisted for military service. Those qualifying for key positions because of their special ability were considered first of all.

**Valuable Services Rendered**

According to a report of the Christian Council for Refugees, sponsored by the Archbishops of Canterbury and Westminster and by the Moderators of the Church of Scotland and of the Free Church Federal Council, 250 distinguished scholars and research students among the refugees have rendered valuable services to English universities.

As for the numerous natural scientists, lawyers, artists, musicians, technicians, teachers, businessmen, many of them helped, in the camp universities, in training and instructing others particularly the younger internees.

A number of industrial undertakings, set up by refugees, were claimed to have secured employment for British workers. In one case the number was given as 15,000. The chief lines of production include plastic goods, Gablonz ware, leather goods, knitted wear, silk printing, Turkish towelling drawing pins, zip fasteners and electric batteries. Seventy-five more industries, it was reported, were on the books of the Refugee Industries Committee, waiting to start work.

**Refugees Appreciative**

Refugees appreciate, too, efforts which are made to give them entertainment which brings back the atmosphere of their homeland. Two young workers at the Germany Emergency Committee, of the Society of Friends, Maurice Cranston and Iris Harris, with the aid of Gaumont British Picture Corporation recently arranged a complimentary film show featuring one of the best screen-films produced in independent Austria. In "Maskerade," a romantic comedy of the days of Imperial Vienna, the exiles saw some of their favorite actors—Paula Wessely, Adolf Wohlbrück (Anton Walbrook), Olga Tschechowa and Hans Moser. As German dialogue was supplemented by English lines, they had at the same time the benefit of an English lesson.

J. B. Priestley, well-known author and commentator, made his appearance in an item on the supporting program, "We live in two Worlds," in which he contrasted the world of militaristic nationalism with that of democratic internationalism. The entertainment met which such enthusiastic response that repetitions are planned for the benefit of larger numbers.

## Reich to 'Study' Jews

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, Germany, March 26 (AP)—Alfred Rosenberg, Germany's leading exponent of the theory of Aryan racial superiority, asserted today in opening an institute for research on the Jewish problem that it was the Reich's duty "to give a complete picture of Jewish activity in connection with other peoples."

The research will go back 200 years, he said, adding:

"Through the victory of National Socialism and of German armed forces in the past two years, it has been made possible to secure hitherto unknown records and to carry out this investigation.

"Contrary to the practice of the democracies, we have observed the results of Jewish behavior, especially in its latest phase," he said.

"Our experiences have established the poisonousness of Jewish blood in the course of their long history, even as one detects poisons in certain plants.

"After painful experiments on entire nationalities we have sought protection of our own racial blood.

"History will liken the fight of the democracies against this awakening national consciousness," Herr Rosenberg concluded, "unto the fight of the die-hards of the inquisition period against the awakened national culture and personal self-consciousness of the European peoples."

## Levant General Hurries to France

VICHY, France, March 26 (AP)—Gen. Henri Dentz, commander of French forces in the Levant States, where Syrian outbreaks appear to have become serious, was reported to have arrived in France unexpectedly last night.

Officials gave little information on the visit.

There were reports that the Government in the mandated territory of Syria had been forced to close schools and establish a 6 p. m. curfew after student nationalist demonstrations.

[Dispatches from Beirut, Lebanon, said yesterday some towns had been placed under martial law to prevent strikes and disorders growing out of demands for Syrian autonomy.]

## Washington Hears British Bolster Balkans From Egypt

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Advices in diplomatic quarters here indicate that England is preparing to throw the full weight of its Mediterranean armies into the expected Battle of the Balkans, and that Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell already may be moving his headquarters from Egypt to Greece.

That at least a portion of the British Middle East Command setup was being moved to Greece appeared certain. Definite word that General Wavell had taken personal charge still was lacking, but was considered inevitable in event of a major British campaign in the Balkans.

Reports from Egypt during the past several days have not indicated the whereabouts of the hero of Britain's smashing victories over the Italian armies in Egypt and Libya.

Yesterday's reports dovetailed with recent developments. Although they never admitted it officially, the British are known to have established a large expeditionary force in Greece. Belgrade reports said this force totaled 150,000 men.

There has been practically no military activity in North Africa since the British captured Bengasi, last Italian stronghold between them and an invasion of Tripolitania.

Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, remains in the Mediterranean area to participate in decisions affecting the campaign, and yesterday addressed a message to the King of Greece.

One informed diplomatic source said that British landing forces in Greece probably far exceeded the Belgrade figure of 150,000. He expressed the view that the British were now in a strong military position in that area to meet any German thrust.

## Hunt for Spies On in Antipodes

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Australia and New Zealand are engaged in a spy hunt. Possible sources of information to the Axis powers are being plugged.

It began with the rescue of 500 men, women and children who had been taken by Nazi raiders off seven British and Allied vessels and left on the tiny isle of Emirau in the Bismarck Archipelago north of Australia.

When these people reached Australia they gave a good deal of information about the raiders, about their treatment, about the way in which the Germans lived on the Nazi ships. Some of them had stories of how the Germans boasted of having advance information about the departure of vessels and their position at sea.

The New Zealand Government has appointed a commission which sits in secret to study the question of leakages of information.

Moreover in Australia a move has been begun to improve coordination between the intelligence departments of the three fighting services and the civil authority, to make available more money for naval intelligence work at principal ports and to set less rigid standards of proof for suspected "fifth columnists" rounded up by Federal agents.

It is proposed to make Sydney the center of naval intelligence work for the whole country, to pool information on counter-espionage work and to work out a generally satisfactory standard of what will justify the interning of enemy aliens who have so far been allowed to remain at liberty.

### British Meat Rations To Be Cut Two Pence

LONDON, March 26 (AP)—The Ministry of Food announced that the weekly meat ration purchases in Great Britain will be reduced March 31 from one shilling, two pence (about 23 cents) per person to one shilling (20 cents).

## Soviet Taxes in Maze but People Still Pay

**By Prof. Wassily Leontief, Sr.**
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

As Russia prepares to put into operation its recently adopted All-Soviet State budget, it is pertinent to inquire into the manner in which the Kremlin pays for its costly experiment in Government.

At first the Soviet's State budget was considered by many observers to be a welcome oasis in the tax system of Soviet economy. It was heralded as offering a much more definite and stable annual program than the Five Year Plan.

But after a quarter century tax collection methods are becoming ever more complicated, bureaucracy is surrounding finance in a maze of uncertainty, hidden taxes are covering up actual financing methods, and capitalistic methods still mark the budgetary system as something peculiar to private economics.

The current Soviet budget of 216,052,000,000 rubles (nominally the ruble is valued at about 19 cents, but since its withdrawal from the international market, its value has been estimated as low as 5 cents) represents an increase of 37,052,000,000 over the previous year's expenditures.

**25 Per Cent Jump**

Defense expenditures have jumped about 25 per cent from 57,000,000,000 rubles spent in 1940 to 70,900,000,000 for the current year. Another outstanding jump in expenditures is in the amount granted for the Russian Secret police—the G. P. U.—which this year will cost the State 7,318,000,000 rubles as compared with 5,400,000,000 in 1939.

To meet these mounting costs, it is anticipated that State revenues will total 222,375,000,000 rubles.

In pre-revolution days a large portion of this revenue was gleaned from taxes imposed upon the sale of vodka, which was distributed by the State.

Now, besides the tax on vodka which has ceased to be a primary source of income, the State levies a tax on bread which provides upwards of one quarter of the total State revenue.

But the major burden of meeting State expenditures is placed upon the State-owned industries, in the form of so-called turnover tax and the annual tax placed upon the profits of State enterprises.

Herein lies the key to the complicated methods of taxation employed by the Soviet Government, for, although these two taxes are depicted as levies on industry, actually they constitute a direct burden upon the shoulders of the Russian people.

The turnover tax is a levy on annual sales or turnover, applying to all industry and trading companies including co-operatives. The tax on profits is an annual levy on net profit from Soviet industries.

Inasmuch as the State owns all industry and fixes prices on all commodities, it is apparent that the State is virtually extracting money from one of its pockets and placing it in another.

And it is also apparent that through fixed prices this levy is transmitted almost directly to the people through the prices charged for commodities.

In addition, the State levies an income tax on the wages of the workingman and employee, which naturally are controlled and paid by the State. This income tax during the present year is to be doubled from 3 to 4 per cent of the gross income up to 4 to 8 per cent.

**Fosters Bureaucracy**

Aside from criticisms that this system of taxation is capitalistic and therefore inconsistent with the Soviet's socialist aims, there is the charge heard even from Soviet leaders themselves that the system fosters unnecessary bureaucracy. This latter charge appears to be substantiated when it is considered that literally thousands of employees of the Commissariat of Finance are needed to handle the various tax returns.

The Commissariat itself displays evidences of the decline of intelligent management of the budget system.

Each succeeding Commissar of Finance—and there have been several during the past few years—has been less informed and less talented than his predecessor. Gregoire Sokolnikoff, one-time Ambassador to England and Commissar for Finance in 1922, was an expert in finance. However, he was taken out of the finance post and later imprisoned as a Trotzkyist.

Gregory Grinko, who became Finance Commissar in 1930, was less capable but nevertheless active in his domain, and entered the office with considerable experience in finance.

He also became involved in one of the Soviet purges, and in March, 1938, was executed.

His successor and present Commissar of Finance A. G. Zvereff appears to have had little previous experience to prepare him for his present post.

## *Canada Puts Fish In Meat Category Despite Protest*

OTTAWA, March 26 (AP)—Fish is meat, according to the Meat and Canned Foods Act, despite a protest made by J. J. Kinley, Nova Scotia Liberal, in the House of Commons yesterday.

A bill amending some provisions of the Act relating to fish and shellfish was passed after some argument over choice of words.

One amendment dropped the words "dry lobster meat" from the Act and gave a definition of "dry meat," a term used in the lobster trade.

Mr. Kinley said fish was not meat and wondered why it should be so described. He suggested all reference to meat be dropped.

The Fisheries Minister, J. E. Michaud, said the purpose of the amendment was to eliminate one of two terms naming the same thing and concentrate on "dry meat" instead of "dry lobster meat." This would avoid confusion among packers and dealers.

### First Barrage Balloon Of U. S. Placed Aloft

FORT LEWIS, Wash., March 26 (AP)—The Nation's first barrage balloon is anchored in the sky here over Fort Lewis.

Egg-shaped and inflated with helium, it was sent up at Gray Field on a three-fourths-inch cable. It will be used to train the newly-formed Third Balloon Barrage Squadron, only such organization in the country.


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# New Steps to Aid Britain On Sea Rest on President

By Joseph G. Harrison
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 26—Important maritime action by the United States to counteract Germany's increasingly aggressive submarine and bomber menace in the North Atlantic is expected to follow close upon President Roosevelt's return to the capital. This action will concern:

1. Foreign shipping either laid up in American ports or being used on American trade routes.
2. Acceleration and expansion of America's shipbuilding program.
3. Decision as to whether the United States should lend-lease Britain more American destroyers or should convoy merchant vessels to British ports.

It is learned that Attorney General Robert H. Jackson accompanied the President on his southern cruise to clear up legal questions concerning the approximately 100 vessels of alien registry now lying idle in the ports of the United States or its territories. It is reported that the President will shortly move to make a number of these ships available to the British.

**Only Two German Ships**

Forty-six of these ships are of Danish registry, while 27 of them are Italian, 14 are French, 10 are Esthonian, Latvian or Lithuanian and two are German. The Danish ships are said to be ready for acquisition, while the United States is thought ready to make some agreement with the Soviet Union covering the 10 Baltic vessels.

No action is predicted on the German, Italian or French vessels unless relations between the United States and the Axis continue deteriorating to a point where Washington is no longer concerned with Rome-Berlin reactions.

The Norwegian Shipping and Trade Mission in New York City, which operates in close conjunction with the British, has been requested by London immediately to transfer some 100 vessels from American to British trade routes, according to a New York report. It is held that the United States will raise no objection to the deal, which would add some 500,000 tons to Britain's North Atlantic fleet.

**Contract for Ships Let**

While these moves are under consideration, the Maritime Commission has gone steadily ahead with its program to build 200 "ugly duckling" freighters on a semi-mass production basis. The letting of contracts for 137 of these freighters at a cost of $205,500,000 was announced yesterday, bringing to 162 the contracts so let.

Most of the 51 ways in the seven different shipyards in which the 200 freighters are to be constructed will be finished early in April, thus permitting work to begin almost immediately.

At the same time, the Maritime Commission is known to be drafting plans to expand this "ugly duckling" program several times, thus aiming at a production of perhaps 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons of shipping in 1942.

This program, as well as others designed to aid the British, is expected to be helped by the early arrival in this country of Sir Arthur Salter, British shipping expert.

With the British press at last calling for American convoys to Britain, attention here has turned more strongly to this controversial subject.

**George Points Out Danger**

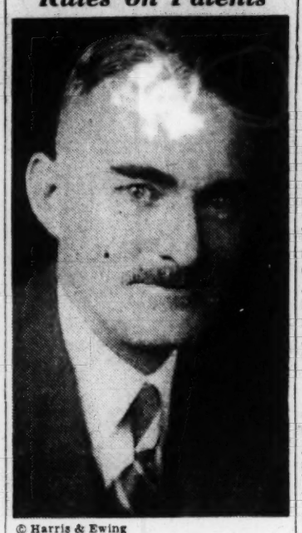
Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and an Administration spokesman, pointed out yesterday that the United States would be faced with a grave situation if the Germans succeeded in cutting Britain's north Atlantic supply line.

The suggestion has been advanced that the United States might lend Britain naval vessels to use in convoying ships with the stipulation that they be manned by British seamen and used solely in convoy duty.

This was seen here as the only possible alternative to convoying, which, it is becoming generally agreed, will be undertaken if it becomes apparent that nothing else can save Britain.

Meanwhile, Britain's industrial effort was promised 200 tons of American magnesium yesterday when Edward R. Stettinius, Director of Priorities of the Office of Production Management, announced that the Dow Chemical Company had been ordered to deliver that amount to Britain during the month of March.

## *Rules on Patents*



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**Conder C. Henry**

New Assistant Commissioner of Patents in Washington who succeeds Leslie Frazer, who has become First Assistant to Commissioner of Patents Conway P. Coe.

# Australia Appoints Board To Supervise Wheat Industry

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SYDNEY, New South Wales—While final estimates of the Australian wheat crop place the figure for the 1940-41 harvest at 83,300,000 bushels—the smallest crop for 21 years—the whole wheat production industry has been placed under control of a special wheat board. This board, consisting of the Chairman of the Australian Wheat Board, the secretary of the Department of Commerce and the President of the Australian Wheatgrowers' Federation, is to implement the Australian wheat stabilization scheme.

The Board is to determine the areas which may be planted, in order that production may be adjusted to the limit provided by the stabilization scheme. This limit is based on a total crop of 160,000,000 bushels, which is about the average production during the six years ended 1939-40.

Under the regulations every farm on which wheat is to be grown for grain is to be registered and every person desiring to grow wheat must be licensed. The Department of Commerce recommends that the area to be sown by wheat farmers for the 1941-42 season should not exceed their average area sown for grain for the four preceding seasons.

Meanwhile a grant of £1,000,000 by the Commonwealth Government has been allocated to the States for distribution as relief to wheat farmers in drought-stricken areas.

The official records for wheat go back 21 years to the 1919-20 low yield of 46,000,000 bushels. The present year is the first in that period that the total harvest for the Commonwealth has fallen below 100,000,000 bushels.

Besides showing a fall of 60 per cent compared with last year's harvest of 210,300,000 bushels, the crop is less than half the average of 177,700,000 bushels for the past 10 years.

On the basis of area harvested for grain as at present estimated, the average yield is 6.73 bushels an acre. This compares with the high average yield of 15.8 bushels per acre in 1939-40 and with 12.5 bushels per acre over the 10 years ended 1930-40.

The States' figures indicate the extent of the season's drought. New South Wales, with 24,500,000 bushels, and Victoria, with 14,000,000 bushels, have yields of less than one-third of last year's; South Australia, with 18,000,000 bushels, has less than one-half last year's; and Western Australia, with 21,000,000 bushels, has slightly more than one-half last year's. Queensland and Tasmania, which are minor producers, contribute less than 6,000,000 bushels between them.

Though too late to help the crop, good rains during the past two months have broken what was a year-long drought in many parts.

# Panama Canal Defenses Gain New Millions

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—With emphasis on defense works such as the Panama Canal, the House Appropriations Committee approved today a $300,272,228 bill for the civil functions of the War Department—rivers and harbors, flood control and the like.

For the Canal, the Committee recommended $52,135,326 cash and contractual authority of $79,000,000, after Brig.-Gen. Glen E. Edgerton, Canal Governor, reported that the third set of locks there probably would be completed in advance of the scheduled date, June 30, 1946. The new locks are expected to facilitate quick movement of the Navy from ocean-to-ocean, including accommodation of larger battleships.

Cash money in the bill totaled $221,272,228. This figure and the $79,000,000 contract authority for the Canal, were identical with proposals of the Budget Bureau. The Bureau suggested a $50,742,433 reduction from appropriations for the current year and the Committee concurred.

**Agrees on Co-operation**

In approving the reduction, the Committee said that its investigation "left no doubt of an earnest purpose to lighten demands in the interest of the defense-preparation effort."

The money is for use in the fiscal year beginning July 1.

The largest reduction was in rivers and harbors maintenance and improvement for which the Bureau and Committee recommended $63,100,040 cash for next year as against $99,374,310 cash and $5,794,000 contractual authority for the current year. Of the total rivers and harbors item approved for the coming period, $20,000,000 was for new work and the remainder for maintenance.

The general flood control fund was increased to $71,129,000 from the current $70,055,000. Mississippi River flood control, however, was cut to $22,000,000 for the coming year from $30,000,000 available for the current period.

The largest segment of the Panama Canal Fund was $34,932,000 for the new locks, to which were allocated all of the proposed new contractual authority. For the current year, Congress provided $15,000,000 cash and $99,000,000 contract authority.

**No Use for Violence**

As in several other measures this session, the committee wrote into the bill a prohibition against use of any of the money to those who advocate overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence.

In approving the general flood control item, the Committee banned work on projects not already commenced with money currently available, with the one exception of $1,129,000 for Guyandot project at Huntington, W. Va. Use of $6,554,035 was approved for new—as opposed to maintenance—work on projects already begun.

The bill also included $7,170,000 for continuing work at Bonneville Dam, Oregon, $1,845,000 for completing the installation of power facilities at Fort Peck, Mont., Dam, $98,325 for flood control work on Sacramento River, Calif., and $222,744 for the Alaska Communication system.

# Norway Has 1,000 Ships on Sea Carrying Supplies to Britain

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—Crown Prince Olav of Norway declared last night that the people of Norway were "doggedly and irresistibly opposed to the German invaders and their Norwegian puppets" and were playing an active part as an ally of Great Britain.

"Through the lawful government of King Haakon and the Cabinet (in London)," he said in a speech prepared for the Economic Club of New York, "many millions of dollars have been appropriated for carrying on the war outside of Norway; dollars which maintain fighting land, air and naval units in Great Britain and which are training hundreds of Norwegian pilots in Canada."

The Royal Norwegian Navy and Air Force, including the latest type of American bombers and fighter planes and "some of the transferred American destroyers," the Prince said, "is taking its full share of the task of protecting shipping lanes, particularly in North Atlantic waters between Great Britain and Iceland, in the Channel and in the Caribbean Sea."

The greatest contribution that Norway is making, however, Olav said, "is her merchant marine. Approximately 1,000 ships totaling nearly 4,000,000 tons, most of them fast, modern craft, and manned by about 25,000 seamen, are at this moment sailing the main trade routes of the world as well as bringing vitally needed food supplies and war material of all kinds to Great Britain."

John Cowles, President of the Minneapolis Star Journal who accompanied Wendell Willkie on his visit to England, told the meeting that "with some exceptions, German bombing has stimulated rather than reduced British war production."

"All in all," he said, "I believe that Britain's chance of withstanding Hitler and eventually winning the war is much better than I thought it was two months ago before going to England.

"If this proves to be the case, and if the United States pursues a courageous and intelligent foreign policy, if our people will come to recognize that as the most powerful nation in the world we have definite international responsibilities, I believe that there will be an opportunity for us, in cooperation with the British, to change for the better the course of the world for centuries to come.

"We can help create a world-wide pattern of freer self-government, of wider trade areas, and a happy, more secure existence not only for ourselves but for most of the people on the globe."

# Australia Speeds Gold Output

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MELBOURNE, Victoria — Urged by the Government to step up gold production to assist the war effort, Australian gold mines had a boom year during 1940, according to figures just released. Last year 16,630,000 fine ounces were produced, with a total value of £17,300,000. The price of gold in Australia being £10 14s. 0d. an ounce—an all-time record—the industry has been able to reopen workings which were abandoned during the slump.

These figures may be compared with those of 1930, when only 466,593 ounces were produced, valued at £2,000,000, which were increased by 1935 to 914,737 ounces, valued at £8,000,000.

The great gold rush areas are working at full pressure. Bendigo, Victoria, where discovery of gold in 1851, resulted in the great Victorian gold rush, has enjoyed its best year for 25 years. Bendigo companies distributed the greatest dividends seen since 1904. The "Golden Mile" at Kalgoorlie is working at high pressure and at Mount Morgan in Queensland the old mines are maintaining their output. But it is at Bendigo that the greatest new effort is seen. The number of companies working there has increased from 20 to 36 and production was increased by over 20 per cent upon the 1939 figures.

Flowing into Australia also is gold from New Guinea. The Bulolo Dredging fields are expanding to increase production in the midst of the jungle.

# Did Secret Promises Impel Yugoslavia to Sign Axis Pact?

*Continued from Page 1*

bitions of extending its territory around the Adriatic.

On the other hand, it is considered by no means unlikely that both Adolf Hitler and Signor Mussolini would have indicated, more less formally to Belgrade that cooperation with the Axis would be rewarded by granting Yugoslavia a part of Grecian Macedonia—that portion to the north and west of Salonika.

In connection with this question of territorial compensation to Yugoslavia, it is interesting to note that Mr. Cvetkovitch, in a speech after the signing of the three-power pact, declared: "Yugoslavia makes no external demands." But he continued that "her vital interests and her development demand that Southeastern Europe should be preserved from an extension of war and that her economic position, injured by the existing situation, should be strengthened by economic cooperation throughout the continent of Europe."

**Place Due Yugoslavia**

The only reference in Herr von Ribbentrop's speech which might be taken as an illusion to territorial promises was his statement that Germany's "final aim" in the Balkans would be the "introduction of order that will pacify, justly and reasonably, this important corner of Europe and lead to the benefit and prosperity of all. In this new order, Yugoslavia will take the place due her."

It is safe to guess that Yugoslavia feels the place due it is larger than the present one and that the Germans probably would be quite willing to hand over some, at least, of Greek Macedonia to the Yugoslavs if Greece were conquered.

Insofar as the Yugoslav agreement itself is concerned, opinion here is that by joining the Axis Yugoslavia has, in fact, opened the way to complete German domination and even military exploitation along lines carried on in Bulgaria. It is not believed here that the reservation in the agreement forbidding the passage of troops through Yugoslavia will have any lasting value.

It is felt in London, however, that the terms of the agreement do, in fact, represent a kind of a compromise, and that it is now more likely that there will be an intensification of diplomatic "nerve war" in the Balkans aimed at completing the subjugation of Yugoslavia, rather than any immediate military operations against Greece through Bulgaria.

# Pledge by Russia to Turkey Seen as Lever on Germany

*Continued from Page 1*

by continuing an appeasement policy with Herr Hitler.

Russia, which could have earlier arranged the Balkans and the Near East in an anti-German bloc has preferred to see the Balkan countries fall one by one to its great rival. Of these only Turkey and Greece remain today outside of German control.

**Danger of Isolation**

Moscow might well visualize among the possibilities the future collapse of Greece, and if Turkey were in the war that country also being compelled to yield. This would then mean a complete isolation of Russia.

It is, therefore, conceivable that Russia does not want Turkey to enter the war on the side of Greece and Britain, as this might easily bring the war to the Straits and so to Russia itself.

Under such circumstances, Russia's reaffirmation of "neutrality" may be interpreted as operating only if Germany openly attacks Turkey.

And if Germany, as it moves toward Greece, again offers its usual assurances and guarantees Turkey's frontiers, would Russia then consider in the event of Turkey's going to war its most recent neutrality offer still valid?

**Bidding for Concessions?**

Russia, following the diplomatic tactics it has so long pursued, may be bidding for some greater concessions from Germany, such as relief of the threat against the Ukraine or certain economic benefits—in return for which the present reaffirmation could remain a dead letter.

Reports that Russia may also offer Turkey military help must be treated circumspectly, and it is assumed here that in any case such help would only be given secretly until such time as Russia felt able to risk an open breach with Germany.

Reports from Moscow confirm the opinion that Joseph Stalin continues to pursue a foreign policy corresponding with Soviet interests, and based almost exclusively on Russia's internal needs.

These may be summed up as a period of peace which is essential for organizing and developing the Soviet's great natural and industrial resources.

Russia's attitude toward Germany will, therefore, remain unchanged unless Germany turns East into Soviet territory or Germany cracks up.

**Some Pertinent Facts**

Such attitude is governed by significant facts such as that a hundred German divisions are along the Russian frontier from Memel to the Danube delta; Germany has important Black Sea and Baltic naval bases; Russia finds it is profitable to collaborate economically with Germany just now.

However hollow it may actually be, Mr. Stalin may well consider it profitable as good propaganda to have Communists abroad crying for peace and pointing to Moscow and to Russia's neutrality as a pattern.

The Comintern has long been a mere auxiliary to Mr. Stalin's Russian policy and with Russia's security rather than the international revolution as his goal. Meanwhile to see the European war continue is not displeasing to him.

This conforms to a recent story from Moscow to the effect that when he read a report that nine German planes had been shot down and nine British Mr. Stalin replied: "Ha! Ha! That's 18 for me."

## Turks Jubilant

ANKARA, Turkey, March 26 (AP)—Turkey yesterday jubilantly welcomed Soviet Russia's assurance of benevolent neutrality as a bulwark against what is considered a growing threat to this country's independence.

Newspapers emphasized anew that Turkey will fight if its territory is invaded and that it has no idea of going the way of other Balkan countries.

The Turkish National Assembly approved a bond issue for 35,000,000 Turkish pounds, part to be devoted to national defense and the remainder to completion of a railroad to Iraq.

In case of war, rail communication with Iraq would be vital for transportation of supplies from Britain.

## Lower Milk Prices In View for N. Y. C.

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—The milk industry expects rate reductions totaling 45 cents per hundredweight in the price paid to farmers in the New York milkshed in the next two months.

Indications today were that a 25-cent decrease would become effective on May 1 for May, June, and July. A 20-cent cut was announced yesterday by Milk Marketing Administrator N. J. Cladakis for April 1.

The new rates, result of an amendment recently adopted and setting a minimum for April when the flush season of production begins, will make the price to farmers of class I, or fluid-use milk, $2.45 per hundredweight (47 quarts).

Some milk companies were understood to be considering a quarter-cent decrease a quart in consumer prices under the new rates, which would be the first reduction to New York City milk users in 11 months.

## Monterrey Visitors Bit Too Numerous

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTERREY, Mexico—Hotels and tourist courts have had to turn away the flood of visitors which has poured into the city in recent weeks. Besides tremendous numbers of motor travelers, there have also been half a dozen large groups traveling by train, including a convention of the Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company, the tour of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, the annual Garden Clubs of America pilgrimage to Mexico, and several large tours sponsored by Chambers of Commerce of Texas cities.

On March 29 the Hotel Greeters Association will send a selection of delegates to meet in Monterrey, before their April convention in Houston, Texas, and on March 30, Monterrey will entertain the travel editors and newspapermen's tour being sponsored by the Mexican Tourist Association and the Mexican Automobile Association.

## N. Y. Assembly Votes Brake on Seaway

ALBANY, N. Y., March 26 (AP)—New York Assembly voted 80 to 68 today to strip the State Power Authority of jurisdiction over navigation in the St. Lawrence Seaway and limit the agency to development of hydroelectric power.

The measure, which went to the Senate, was envisaged by its sponsor, Assemblyman Jerome C. Kreinheder, Buffalo Republican, as a means of "serving notice to the world that the people of the Empire State are prepared to lead the way in saving the Country from being victimized by the most wasteful folly ever conceived in America."

Chief opponent of the measure, Assemblyman Grant Daniels, St. Lawrence Republican, asserted the bill is sponsored "by utilities and railroads who seek to prevent any competition on seaway traffic, and "is not the voice of the people but of selfish interests."

## OPM Aircraft Unit Gets New Manager

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Arthur J. Brandt, of Detroit, resigned today as Chief of the Manufacturing Unit of the Aircraft Section of the Office of Production Management.

H. R. Boyer, of Detroit, has been chosen to succeed him, officials said. Mr. Boyer is on leave from his position as President of the Allen Corporation of Detroit.

## *Homing Pigeons Doing Good Job*

SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 26 (AP)—Homing pigeons are doing a good job of carrying messages from San Clemente Island, and breeders think the 1,000 birds being trained here for Signal Corps use may prove of importance to sea-going military units.

Guy Neal, Secretary of the San Diego Homing Pigeon Club, says experiments in over-water flight indicate there are fewer hazards for the birds flying over ocean than over land.

Eight veteran racers released at San Clemente Island by Marines engaged in maneuvers completed their 60-mile flight last night. The time of their flight was not announced, but in a preliminary test Monday one pigeon arrived here in one hour.


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# Nearly a King's Welcome

Wide World

**The Willkies in Toronto**

**Mr. and Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie in the official car after their arrival March 24 respond to the enthusiastic reception accorded them, which was only comparable to that given King George and Queen Elizabeth nearly two years ago. Speaking at the opening of the campaign to raise $5,500,000 for the National Auxiliary War Services of Canada the evening of the same day, Mr. Willkie declared that Great Britain, with the help of Canada and the United States, will win the war, but warned that a military victory alone would not save the democratic system in the nations now having that form of government. He called for an equitable peace as a war aim.**

# Willkie Tells Canadians of Big Output Task

MONTREAL, March 26 (AP)—Cheered by thousands and showered with confetti and ticker tape, Wendell Willkie visited Canadian war plants yesterday and told factory hands "we've got to beat Hitler."

Mr. Willkie's formula for doing that was expressed in many impromptu speeches made during his tour of the city and its war industries.

It was:

"Give Britain ships to keep her alive until the airplanes begin to roll out to bring her superiority in the air—then, goodbye Hitler, you're on the way out."

In an interview he also expressed conviction that the United States should send destroyers and "every available ship bottom that we can spare."

He told 1,500 persons at the Montreal Canadian Club that the political business and labor leadership in the democracies faced a gigantic task of war production "so as to make the totalitarian world seem like toy manufacturers."

"This is a test as to whether the democratic enterprise system can out-produce the totalitarian enslaved method of production. . . . Well, I put it up to you now. I put it up to the businessmen of America to prove it. I think they can. If I did not think they could, I could not believe in liberty."

Hundreds gathered early in the morning outside his hotel to cheer Mr. Willkie and his wife. They thumped him on the back, jumped on the running board of his car to shake hands and shouted "good old Wendell."

Time and again the crowds broke through police lines forcing his automobile to halt until a lane could be cleared. Mr. Willkie stood bareheaded to wave and smile to the thousands lining the streets.

In one French-Canadian factory he mounted a steel drum to speak to the workers briefly.

"I'm proud to see you this afternoon, boys," he told them. "We've a big job to do. One way to do it is with your production, England's production and American production. Together they'll give Britain superiority in the air by the early part of next year. With all you boys building, victory is sure to come with liberty at the end of the road."

# New Type British Propaganda To Meet Hitler Is Held Vital

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, March 26—Britain should loose a "psychological offensive" based on a clear statement of its war and peace aims to counteract Hitler's propaganda which has kept high the fighting spirit of his troops, the Institute for Propaganda Analysis declared today.

The Institute, speaking through its monthly bulletin, Propaganda Analysis, observes that, owing to clashes of viewpoint between conservative and liberal supporters of Britain, it was difficult for Prime Minister Churchill to state anything much more specific than that Britain's aim was "to defeat Hitler."

"Churchill and British spokesmen like Viscount Halifax," the bulletin declares, "seek to talk in general terms: victory over Hitler, and a world so reconstructed as to avoid another war. Reconstructed how, and to what end? This question calls for specification.

**Reinforces Propaganda**

"When Hitler talks of his relatively clear war aims, he reinforces the effects of propaganda processes on the Germans. Thus he whips up the fighting zeal of his soldiers. He makes them missionaries for the 'new order' that he proclaims he will build in Europe.

"The fact that he gave work to the unemployed in Germany and created a semblance of security and a sense of achievement strengthened his propaganda. He now leads his people to believe that the British would destroy these benefits, which the Nazis say, the Germans possess in greater degree than the English."

The Institute recalls the recent letter published in The Times of London from the Archbishop of Canterbury and York, Cardinal Hinsley and Walter A. Armstrong, moderator of the Free Church Council, calling for fundamental social reforms in Britain. However, it argues that if Prime Minister Churchill should state specific goals that might appeal to workmen, idealistic churchmen and social scientists, he might "alienate powerful individuals who have no desire to see a British victory followed by socialism" in Britain or elsewhere.

**New Weapon for Churchill Needed**

On the other hand; if Mr. Churchill should state as war aims the maintenance of the status quo, he would weaken the support from other millions of people, the Institute suggests.

Emphasizing the need for some resolving of the dilemma, if only for its powerful effect on the war, the bulletin recalls that Capt. Liddell Hart, British military writer, called for a "psychological offensive" last January.

"Merely to tell the Germans that the war will go on until the Nazis are destroyed, Captain Hart wrote recently, would be singularly ineffective," the bulletin adds. "He pointed out that in answer the Nazis naturally would say to the German people:

"If we disappear, the Treaty of Versailles will be a feather bed compared to a Treaty of Berlin drafted by Sir Robert Vansittart, chief diplomatic adviser of the British Foreign Secretary."

"'We must create a new order in Britain,' wrote Captain Hart, 'ready for extension abroad, that will be superior in nature and attraction to the Nazi order.'"

# Board Hears Strike Threats

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—The National Defense Labor Mediation Board, at the start of its work, has received a list of 12 threatened strikes affecting national defense and involving 62,550 workers. The list, from the Office of Production Management, included:

Westinghouse Electrical & Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations), 30,000 workers.

Bethlehem Steel Company, Johnstown, Pa., Steel Workers Organizing Committee (C. I. O.), 17,000 workers.

Westinghouse Airbrake Company, Wilmerding, Pa., United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America (C. I. O.), 4,400 workers.

Pacific Coast Drydocks Association and California Metal Trades Association, International Association of Machinists (American Federation of Labor), 3,600.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, Indiana Harbor Plant, East Chicago, Ind., Steel Workers Organizing Committee (C. I. O.), 1,000 Workers.

Frost Gear & Forge Company, Jackson, Mich., United Automobile Workers of American (A. F. of L.), 800 workers.

Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Company, Chicago, International Association of Machinists and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (A. F. of L.), 500 workers.

Republic Aircraft Products Corporation, Detroit, United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.), 400.

E. H. Sheldon & Company, Muskegon, Mich., Carpenters and Millmen (A. F. of L.), 400.

Sullivan Machine Company, Michigan City, Ind., United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.), 400.

Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass., Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (C. I. O.), 4,000.

Nevada Consolidated Copper, Ely, Nevada, Switchmen's Union (A. F. of L.), 50.

## Checks Cashed in Canada Rise $2,820,000,000

OTTAWA — The amount of checks cashed by chartered banks in 32 Canadian centers in 1940 was $34,437,000,000 as compared with $31,617,000,000 during 1939.

# Harvester Workers Return Amid Jeers of Strikers

CHICAGO, March 26 (AP)—Employees went to work at the strike-troubled International Harvester Company McCormick works today virtually without incident.

American Federation of Labor men and other nonstrikers entered the gates with no mass march to work, and without molestation, although several hundred striking members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee jeered at them.

Seven hundred policemen had little to do. One picket was arrested for allegedly turning in a false fire alarm. Ten pickets, the limit fixed in an injunction enjoining mass picketing, paraded at the main gate.

A company spokesman said there were 4,085 at work two hours after the plant opening, compared with 3,848 March 25 and 3,223 March 24, when the plant reopened for the first time since the strike began Feb. 28. The normal day shift numbers 5,344.

**Scene of Conflict**

The farm equipment manufacturing plant was the scene of sporadic sluggings and fist fights March 25 as C. I. O. strikers and sympathizers demonstrated against A. F. of L. unionists and others who went to work.

Two policemen were among the score of persons cut and bruised during the melees.

During the night 150 officers patrolled the big plant without incident.

The Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee contended the strike which closed the plant Feb. 28 was still effective.

**F. E. W. O. C. Demands**

The F. E. W. O. C. stated that not more than 600 persons entered the plant and that they included "foremen, supervisory employees and professional strike-breakers."

The F. E. W. O. C. is seeking recognition, increased minimum wages, and elimination of piece work. Strikes continued at three other Harvester plants—the tractor works in Chicago, and units at Rock Falls, Ill., and Richmond, Ind. The total normal working force at the three plants was about 7,000.

Mr. Murray said that of 27 persons named by Mr. Dies March 24 in connection with a charge that Communists sought to tie up the steel industry, only one was on the S. W. O. C. pay roll.

"This information would have been available to you had you been interested in making a fair investigation," Mr. Murray added. "If this is the nature of the evidence you are quoted as saying presented an alarming picture, I believe the facts herein show your speech to be a false alarm."

## Schenectady Threat

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 26 (AP)—The General Electric Company's Schenectady plant faces "demonstrations" the week of March 31 against what Congress of Industrial Organizations union leaders term its refusal to grant a 10-cent hourly wage increase.

Leo Jandreau, business agent of Local 301, United Electrical, Radio and Machinist Workers of America, said more than 4,000 workers attended last night's meeting authorizing the action. The company offered no comment.

The Union claims a membership of 12,000. Approximately 22,000 are employed at the plant, a company spokesman said.

## Radio Plant Closed

ST. CHARLES, Ill., March 26—Two radio manufacturing plants with nearly $1,000,000 worth of defense contracts were closed by a strike of American Federation of Labor employees, who asked a closed shop and other concessions.

## 3-Day Mill Strike

UTICA, N. Y., March 26 (AP)—Pickets marched today outside the two plants of the Utica and Mohawk Cotton Mills, working on defense orders for sheets and pillowcases, as a strike of workers entered a third day.

Twenty-five City policemen patrolled the plant grounds. No disorder was reported.

## Subpoena Murray?

DETROIT, March 26 (AP)—Subpoenas for a dozen witnesses, among them Philip Murray, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and Earl Browder, Communist leader now serving a prison term for passport fraud, were requested of a National Labor Relations Board trial examiner today by a Ford Motor Company attorney.

I. A. Capizzi, Ford attorney, said he sought their testimony to support his motion to dismiss the petition of the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) for employee elections among some 85,000 workers at the Ford Rouge River plant here and some 5,000 workers at the Lincoln plant.

In moving for dismissal of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. petition, Mr. Capizzi charged that Communists "in control of" the C. I. O. union and Communist sympathizers in the NLRB regional office here conspired to subvert the national defense program.

## False Ballots

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 26 (AP)—A handwriting expert called by the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company told the State Employment Relations Board that a minimum of 40 per cent of the strike ballots cast Jan. 21 appeared to be fraudulent.

The witness was James Clark Sellers of Los Angeles, called in the Board's hearing on company complaints that the strike election held Jan. 21 by the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers Union was not valid and that the Union had engaged in unfair labor practices.

## Foodstuffs Freed

DETROIT, March 26 (AP)—An inter-union dispute that has tied up approximately $300,000 worth of perishable foodstuffs in the Detroit Union Produce Terminal for two days ended today with an agreement by an independent union to dissolve and join the American Federation of Labor teamsters' union.

Members of the teamsters' Local No. 337 blockaded the Terminal March 24, shutting off the flow of fresh fruits and vegetables to many small wholesalers and retailers in the eastern half of Michigan, and parts of Ontario and northwestern Ohio.

The teamsters' union had objected to members of the independent union loading trucks driven by A. F. of L. teamsters.

## Steel 'Communists'

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, has telegraphed "personal assurance" to Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas that the latter's "concern" over Communist influences in the Steel Workers Organizing Committee was "entirely groundless."

## Mechanization Comes To Army Finances

*By the Associated Press*

Washington

Mechanization, long familiar to troops in the field, finally has come to the Army's finance officers.

The War Department says that officers at 31 posts have been equipped with mechanical check signers, shortening the task of affixing the officers' signatures.

The 31 posts send out at least 10,000 checks a month.

# Troops Guard Steel Plant at Bethlehem, Pa.

**WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—Dr. Clarence A. Dykstra, Chairman of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board, telegraphed Gov. Arthur H. James of Pennsylvania today urging a quick settlement of the strike at the Bethlehem Steel Company's plant at Bethlehem, Penna.**

**"We are watching closely every development," said Dr. Dykstra, "as we realize how essential it is to our national defense program that this unfortunate situation be quickly adjusted."**

BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 26 (AP)—More than 100 picked Pennsylvania State police stood guard to enforce "peaceful picketing" today, after smashing massed picket lines at the parent plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company. Workers passed in and out of the mills without incident.

Shouting warnings and waving riot sticks, the troopers—many of them mounted—cleared all nine entrances last night of pickets established by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The troopers were ordered to the scene by Gov. Arthur H. James, who declared the strike constituted a "state of emergency" and urged the newly-created United States Defense Labor Mediation Board to step into the dispute "to relieve the threat of serious rioting and serious delay to defense work."

Defense contracts held by the Bethlehem Steel Company include a billion dollars worth of material for the Nation's proposed two-ocean navy, a company spokesman said in a statement today.

The company's home plant here sends virtually its entire output to a dozen major shipyards—three in the Boston area, four in the New York area, two at Baltimore, Md., and three on the West Coast.

The contracts are spread over a five-year period, the time allotted to building up American naval forces to sufficient strength to guard both east and west coastlines.

Meanwhile across the State in Johnstown another threatened strike at the Company's Cambria plant where 10,000 men are employed, failed to materialize. There are 21,000 workmen here.

Strike leaders announced that they may seek a court injunction for resumption of picketing broken up by police "if necessary." They threatened a "finish fight" in all Bethlehem steel mills and shipyards.

## 'Dilly-Dallying' Hit By N. A. M. Officer

HOUSTON, Texas, March 26 (AP)—Walter D. Fuller, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, believes labor stoppages through strikes have reached the point where the Government must "quit dilly-dallying" and formulate a constructive labor policy.

The Philadelphian told a defense clinic last night that as much as he would like to see the National Defense Labor Mediation Board appointed last week succeed, it was his opinion the Board is "merely a palliative, or at best, only a feeble gesture in the right direction."

Mr. Fuller said statisticians "have computed that in the seven months immediately following last May we made more progress working together as free men than did Hitler in two and a half years with his much-vaunted government economy."

Some bottlenecks in the defense output, he asserted, are in government, such as slowness in specifications, delays in deciding on products, and the lack of uniformity in Army, Navy and other departmental needs.

"Strikes have been a serious bottleneck," he added. "It is alarming for mothers and fathers of draftees in this country to find out that enough time has already been lost through strikes to build 480 heavy bombers or 24 destroyers or a half million modern Garand rifles for their boys to carry."

## Bogus Food Stamps Bring Four Arrests

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, March 26—Four men were today in the custody of Treasury secret service agents following their arrest in a printing shop at 65 West Broadway yesterday on charges of conspiracy to counterfeit Government food stamps.

Seized with the men were 25 negatives of stamps with special inks, presses and other photo-engraving material. Bail for each of the prisoners was set at $2,000.

The scheme of operations of the "ring" was to sell counterfeit stamps to grocers at a discount of 70 per cent of their face value. The grocers were to have used the false stamps with valid ones in paying their wholesalers who would be reimbursed by the Federal Government.

Those arrested were Pompey T. De Cardi, Angelo M. Castelano, Lewis Carlo Airla and Ralph Zirpoli, of Newark, N. J.

## Court Martial Faces Ensigns in Plane

PENSACOLA, Fla., March 26 (AP)—Commander W. D. Sample, executive officer at the Naval Air Station here, said today two ensigns whose plane killed a woman yesterday were facing a possible Court Martial.

Mrs. Robert Phillips, mother of four children, was decapitated when a naval plane swooped low over a group of workers in a field near Robertsdale, Ala.

Commander Sample said the men in the plane were Ensigns Joseph C. Thompson of Healdsburg, Calif., and Paul C. Brown of Chicago.

Commander Sample said that if a naval board of inquiry now studying the case found the ensigns "culpable," a general Court Martial would be ordered. He explained the officers could be tried on any charges that could be brought against them in civil courts.

Capt. E. W. Davis, Station Chaplain, and Mrs. Davis were sent to the Phillips home to do anything they could for the family.


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# Halifax Urges Co-operation of America for Lasting Peace in a New World

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, March 26 — The long-awaited statement of Britan's post-war intentions was on the record today, at least in general terms, in the word of Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States. In his first public address in the United States last night he sketched in broad strokes Britain's conception of the basis for lasting world peace.

Speaking at the dinner of the Pilgrims of the United States at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Lord Halifax named co-operation among the nations "for mutual economic welfare and, if need be, for mutual defense," as the keystone in the new world "community of nations." There must be, he said, the greatest possible interchange of goods and services.

**Carried on World Networks**

Admitting the failure of Versailles, but without specifying the framework of the new world association, he urged that there be provision for "ordered change" in relations between States. He made clear finally, that the responsibility for setting up the new order must rest equally with Great Britain and the United States.

The Pilgrims address, traditionally the first speaking appearance for a British Ambassador to the United States, was carried over the three national radio networks and beamed by shortwave to Australia, Europe, India, South Africa, and South America. John W. Davis, Democratic presidential candidate in 1924 and former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, were the other speakers.

Laying heavy emphasis on the moral factors involved in the war, Lord Halifax stressed the "instinctive reaction" of the peoples of Britain and America to the totalitarian challenge.

**Gap Must Be Bridged**

Set against each other, he said, was the Nazi system of bondage "bodily and spiritual, political and economic," and the ideals which to free men made life worth living, which he listed as the right to think, speak and act freely; the right of free association, national and international; the right to live without fear of aggression, injustice or want; and the right of religious freedom.

Until the great gulf between Nazi-taught German youth and democracy's younger generations has been bridged, he declared, nations resolved to preserve peace must retain their armed strength.

With reference to the immediate task of winning the war, Lord Halifax declared that American help was bound to bring victory in Britain's present crisis which had become a race between the mounting loss of British shipping and the arrival of American defense weapons to combat that loss.

Speaking with "the conviction born of my knowledge of how the British people feel, and of being a member of the War Cabinet since its inception," he gave a confident "no" to the question, "can a Nazi invasion succeed?"

The text of Lord Halifax's speech follows:

My last engagement before leaving England was to meet the Pilgrims at a farewell luncheon, given to me on the eve of sailing. And it is in accordance with tradition that the first speech of a new British Ambassador in this country should be made to the kindly and distinguished audience of the Pilgrims of the United States.

I confess that one of my earliest feelings on appointment as Ambassador to the United States was a tremor of apprehension at the number of speeches which I might be expected to make. Nor was it possible for me, except at a price that I should have been reluctant to ask of you, to find relief in the advice once given to me by Lord Balfour when I first entered the House of Commons 30 years ago. I told him that I felt rather like a new boy arriving at a strange school.

"My dear fellow," he said, "there is never any need to be nervous in the House of Commons. All you have to do is to speak as often as you can and as long as you can, and you will rapidly lose any sense of mercy for your audience as every bore always does."

The reason of my coming here is known to you all. I told your fellow Pilgrims in London some of the reasons which had moved me to submit to the King the name of Philip Lothian to be His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington. He came to you indeed as no stranger but as one who already knew and loved your country, and had many good friends among you, and was in especial degree equipped to undertake the task. I little thought at that time that it would fall to me to succeed him after the tragically short period of 16 months.

**Monument to Lothian**

But the value of men's work and lives is not to be measured in length of days, and I do not hesitate to say that the year that Lothian spent here was the most formative and important of his life. He had long prepared unconsciously for it, and when the opportunity came he gave himself without stint to that which is the purpose of your Society, the cause of better understanding between our peoples.

The fruits of his labor stand today for all the world to see. He would not, I think, have wished any better monument.

Seldom before in the world's history can so much have depended on that understanding—and for that reason the Prime Minister rightly described this post "as the most important at this time which any British subject can occupy outside the United Kingdom."

Nor is the reason far to seek why recent months have seen a steady drawing together of the thought of our two countries. You and we have felt from the outset that the instinctive reaction of our two peoples to the challenge offered by the new philosophy of totalitarian dictatorship must be identical. As the struggle has grown more intense, reason and conscience have combined to make us both realize even more clearly the dark menace to things that are equally precious to your country and to mine.

This common purpose has been sealed anew by the recent passage into law of the Lease-Lend Act. It is difficult to exaggerate what this means. Across the seas, in the front line, which is Britain, as in the hearts of those submerged for a time under the German wave, there will be felt new confidence; in the camp of the enemy new doubts; as all alike remember the history of the last war and see the time surely approaching when the weight of this Nation must tip the scales.

**Bearing of the People**

And if we have felt able, as we have, to count upon the increasing support of your moral and industrial partnership in this business, we hope that you, too, have seen the bearing of the British people to be such as you would have expected from your own people if they were similarly placed.

Certainly, as personality often lingers where at some forgotten time has been stamped the mark of deep human feeling, so day by day the number of those places grows, which will long speak to any Englishman of the courage and self-sacrifice that they have seen.

We are wont to say that we are fighting for freedom and for democracy—for freedom, as the quality of life that we desire; for democracy as the system of government which is at once its best expression and the surest guaranty for its protection.

What do we mean when we use these large words?

I can only tell you what I mean and what I know my fellow countrymen mean, even if they do not always translate it into precise language; and I do not think you will take any different view.

There seem to us to be certain principles that are essential to life as we wish to live it and see it lived. These principles are in dire peril, and we believe, therefore, that we are truly fighting for our lives, since life to us is worthless if the principles on which it is built are to be destroyed.

We do well to remind ourselves of what these principles are. They, like the iceberg, of which the greater part is out of sight, lie deep below the surface of man's outward being.

**Four Principles Cited**

I would state thus what in varying forms is in many minds today:

First, the religious principle of the absolute value of every human soul;

Second, the moral principle of respect for personality and conscience;

Third, the social principle of individual liberty. This finds its expression in two ways: in the sphere of politics through equal opportunity, justice, and the rule of law; economically, through the direction of national effort to the creation of conditions that may bring some real security into the daily life of the humblest citizen;

And, finally, the domestic principle of the sanctity and solidarity of the family, which is the natural development of the individual.

Unless we build on these foundations—religious, moral, social and domestic—we have no hope of finding the way of happiness.

It is only by slow process that man has learned to apprehend these principles. They have come to him by Christianity and by other great religions. They have drawn vitality from the best of human thought throughout the centuries. For us they are expressed and protected by democracy, and that is why we value it.

There are, of course, other nations who have different systems of government, but who are not less concerned than ourselves to secure the way of life which those principles reflect. And this is because it is on their maintenance that rights fundamental to human life and progress plainly rest.

**Rights of Citizens**

From those principles, I believe, derive rights that, following your Declaration of Independence more than 150 years ago, and following also that historic speech of your President 10 days ago, I would assert for all men today:

The right to think, speak and act freely within the law, and to have free access to the thoughts of others;

The right of free association, both national and international, with their fellow men;

The right to live without fear of aggression, injustice, or want;

The right to believe and worship as conscience may dictate.

It is the vindication of those rights that men passionately desire.

It has sometimes been suggested that the tradition of freedom in Western Europe is a recent growth. But the heroic struggle for popular government, continuously waged since the early Middle Ages, in my own country as in almost every part of Europe, proves conclusively how old and how widely rooted is the idea of freedom.

America is the creation of men who so valued fredom that they called a new world into being in order to maintain it. The British Commonwealth has grown in an atmosphere of freedom and has developed the principle and practice of self-government. We see the fruits of it in the march of free men from the four corners of the earth, men whose loyalty to the common crown—for them the symbol of liberty—has brought them to fight by sea, and land, and air, at our side today.

Now there is no inch of common ground between those who accept and reject these principles, or assert and deny these rights.

The Nazi system is bondage, bodily and spiritual, political and economic.

**Nazi Philosophy**

According to Nazi philosophy the state both may and must claim the whole allegiance of man's body and soul. Truth, conscience, mercy, honor, justice, love; where these clash with what is held to be the overriding interest of the state, they are regarded by Hitler as offenses.

As Hitler plans the world under his so-called "New Order," it would be divided into Germans, the master race, and other nations second-class peoples, with rights and interests subordinated to those of the ruling caste.

For Europe such a system involves the shackling of industry and commerce, ruthless compulsion in place of free contract, and the permanent enslavement of all peoples.

But German ambitions do not stop at Europe. Already Hitler is scheming to overrun great tracts of Africa and Asia.

Across what have now become the Straits of Dakar the invader of Africa, if he could once establish undisputed mastery of Europe, could swiftly pounce upon your Latin neighbors to the South. The American continent, a standing challenge to German domination, could be attacked before it had time to arm in self-defense. In any case the doors of trade in Europe, Asia, and Africa would be closed to it except on terms laid down by Germany.

Would Hitler attempt this last and greatest act of highway robbery? We cannot tell. Some will advance arguments against the likelihood of his so acting; he might, indeed, achieve much the same result without actual armed attack. Others may surely feel with greater force that where national security is involved it is not enough to rest upon a disputed balance of probability.

**Britain Faced Question**

We in Great Britain had to answer much the same question for ourselves. I have no doubt that at the price of allowing Hitler to work his will in Europe we could at any time in the last few years have temporarily reached an understanding between the British Commonwealth and the German Reich. But quite apart from the morality of any such arrangement, what would have been the assurance of its durability? Lust for power is like a cancer that must constantly extend its ravages, and with all the experience we had at hand I have no doubt in my own mind that any such arrangement would only have served to establish Hitler in a position of still greater strength to attack the British Commonwealth at his own selected moment.

And certainly no pact or treaty ever made with Hitler, who has broken nearly every international promise he has ever made, would either have been or be worth any more than all the others made in all good faith by his European victims.

I am not surprised, therefore, that the overwhelming sense of your people should be to reject the new dispensation that with all its inevitable consequences Hitler seeks to impose upon the world.

It is sometimes suggested that the evil things against which we strive are less black than they appear. We are but witnessing today, so runs the argument, one of those titantic outbursts of human energy that since the dawn of history have blazed the path of progress. As then, so now, Time will purge the dross, until from the ashes new truth, new beauty spring.

Such judgment takes no account of the stark realities with which we are faced. This struggle is a mortal clash of two philosophies, and we only delude ourselves if we suppose that the civilization that we share with you could survive a Nazi victory. It is not only with physical invasion that you or I are concerned, but with a spiritual invasion which, if permitted, would work greater havoc than all the tons of high explosive that it is in the power of the German Air Force to unload.

For human society is ultimately subject to the same law that in the individual sphere makes it impossible for any man to keep his soul alive if he consciously permits his life to reflect contradictory ideals.

**Reversion to Brutality**

That, then, is why we are at war—to save our freedom and the world's freedom from being murdered, as it has been murdered in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, and France.

We will never accept Hitler's new order, which is in truth a reversion to the old order before men were civilized and which would paralyze them again with chains of brutal, selfish, and material force. We reject it because, as the President finely said on the 6th of January, we prefer that conception of a moral order based on noble human qualities that Hitler would detroy, by which nations and men can grow to full stature through service freely given to the common good. And so the principal war aim of my people and of those who are fighting with us is to win this life-and-death struggle for the cause of human freedom.

But even the achievement of victory would be Dead Sea fruit unless we can also achieve that which must be the greatest peace aim, of securing the world, so far as it is within human power to do so against the repetition of this tragedy.

Mr. Churchill, in a moving passage at the end of one of the volumes of the "World Crisis," said:

"Merciful oblivion draws its veils; the crippled limp away; the mourners fall back into the sad twilight of memory. Now youth is here to claim its rights, and the perennial stream flows forward even in the battle zone, as if the tale were all a dream.

"Is this the end? Is it to be merely a chapter in a cruel and senseless story? Will our children bleed and gasp again in devastated lands?"

**Questions Demand Answer**

These questions demand an answer today even more insistently than when they were first asked 20 years ago. For one large attempt at general resettlement has crashed in ruins and left the pieces to be put together under conditions of far greater difficulty.

This is not the time to appraise the several elements which have conspired to defraud the deepest hopes of men. It may be argued that the authors of the Treaty of Versailles were overburdened with political problems to the detriment of economic. But, if so, they are not the only people who have made mistakes. We must all acknowledge part of the responsibility for failure and, if we may, learn wisdom from it.

And when this great battle has been won, the nations which have preserved or regained their freedom will have a sovereign opportunity to show what freedom means and what it can do for the welfare of mankind.

It is not possible now to draw detailed plans for the future structure of the community of nations. These must naturally await discussion in free council by those concerned. But we are already in a position to see the basis on which agreement must be founded. Nations, like individuals can only exist in freedom and security if they are prepared to co-operate for mutual economic welfare and, if need be, for mutual defense.

In the economic sphere indeed everything depends upon such co-operation. But no party to such an association as we picture will be ambitious to dominate its partners. Every nation, great or small, will have its place and make its own contribution.

Moreover, past experience teaches that a stable international order must admit of ordered change in the relations between states. Just as liberty of the individual must have regard to the needs of the community, so must every nation in future accept its obligations to the general family of nations.

Rights, whether personal or national, are always morally linked with duties. The spirit that impels a good citizen to give willing service in one form or another to the state, will imply for the nation a readiness in both political and economic spheres to consider the welfare of its neighbors.

**Ready to Join Hands**

We for our part are prepared to join hands with any state which genuinely seeks the peace and prosperity of the world by loyally observing engagements and by insuring individual liberty within its borders. It will be no value to force unwanted associations upon unwilling nations. We must rather try to create conditions, political and economic, in which there may grow among the peoples themselves a real sense of their community of interest.

In the British Commonwealth of Nations our experience has taught us that nations differing greatly in numbers and wealth, in race and social structure, can yet freely associate together. What has been possible for them is not impossible for others, and the British Commonwealth which, by the quality of its resolution, is the bastion of world defense today may well, by its geographical dispersion, become the bridge of greater world unity tomorrow.

In many respects the world must be treated in future as a single whole. Since the last war we have seen an increasing difficulty in securing the distribution of the world's abundance both within and across national frontiers, with adverse effects upon the workers' standard of living everywhere. We had hoped to see the vision of plenty banishing the spectre of scarcity; but what in fact we have seen has been the failure of men to exchange with their fellow men the abundant products of both farm and factory.

When, therefore, victory has been won, it must be our aim to promote the common interest in the greatest possible interchange of goods and services. Problems involving common needs can only be solved by common action.

We see the urgent need for economic co-operation, and we are ready to take part in plans to promote it on a world-wide scale. Our aim will be prosperity justly shared. Even now we are making plans to remedy the impoverishment which must follow in the train of war. We are arranging to establish stocks of food and raw materials which can be released as soon as we can be sure that they will be used for this work of healing and not for our destruction.

**Huge Task of Rebuilding**

This business of rebuilding after the war will be a task far beyond the strength of any single country. Great Britain is resolved to do her utmost, but it is clear that if the world is to be brought back to health after so devastating a sickness, it will only be by the united action of all men and all nations of good will.

It will not be easy, for we may be very sure that the upheaval now convulsing the nations will not leave things as they were. A new world is being born of bitter suffering, and the problems of peace will in many ways be more difficult than those of war. New needs will demand new remedies, and there will be room alike for all the courage and imagination of youth, and all the clear thinking of experience that can be rallied to the task.

In this war Great Britain seeks no selfish end. Its immediate cause, as in 1914, was the German breach of a treaty on the one hand, and the fulfillment of a treaty by Great Britain on the other. The ultimate cause was Germany's lust for world power and the concentration of her resources for the single purpose of military conquest. Therefore, it must be our aim in the present war to convince the people of Germany that these traditional ambitions and methods do not pay.

One of the greatest tragedies of this time is that for years German youth has been impelled by its rulers to the pursuit of spurious ideals and the worship of false gods. The gulf that has thus been dug between them and our own younger generations will take time to bridge. And, therefore, after the war is over, and until we can be satisfied of Germany's co-operation, I can hardly doubt that nations resolved to preserve both peace and freedom must needs retain sufficient armed strength to make their will effective.

I dare to hope that in this, as in other matters, our two peoples will appreciate the immense responsibility that will jointly rest upon them; and that, in the words of Pascal: "We may combine justice and power, making what is just strong, and what is strong, just." So may the spirit of our co-operation deserve and win the support of all other peoples, like-minded with ourselves to strengthen the foundations of world society.

**Bar to New Wars**

Thus only will it be possible to insure that neither Germany nor any other nation shall revert, or has any reason to revert, to those policies which have plunged Europe into five wars within the last 80 years.

I have not spoken to you tonight about the fortunes of war as they may be in whatever field during the coming months, and of what the future may hold for us of good or ill. Nor of the flagging purpose of the Italian people, following the rout of Mussolini's legions in Africa, and Albania, where a small country has once again written history in letters of gold for all the world to read. Nor have I spoken of that particular threat to the passage across the ocean highways, on which our war effort, and your great reinforcement of it, rests.

Certainly we do not minimize its gravity, or shut our eyes to the fact that it is here that Hitler will put forth his greatest effort. Our experience, however, shows that, while in the coming months these attacks may cause us grave losses, our defensive measures are sound, provided they can be developed with adequate strength and speed.

In the next few critical months it will, as I see it, be a race between the mounting total of our shipping losses and the increase in the defensive weapons that will reduce them below the danger level.

I have no doubt, with the help that you will be able to give, of our ability to win this race.

I have preferred to talk to you of other matters that were in my mind, the more so since you heard the Prime Minister himself some weeks ago make a speech which once more stamped him as a born leader of men determined to be free. There is, however, one thing more I would like to say.

The question which I find most constantly on the lips of my American friends is "When will Hitler invade Britain?"

The question is vital, for Hitler can sprawl across the continents where he will; but unless he can reduce that small island in the North Sea, which is the cradle of the British race, the end he seeks eludes him. And he knows, better perhaps than we do, that provided we can hold, as we surely shall, his dreams are doomed. When, then, will he put it to the test?

**Many Ask Same Question**

For many months people in more countries than yours or mine have been asking the same question. I daresay Hitler has been asking it of himself, and, therefore, you will hardly expect me to answer it. But if you ask me: "Can such an invasion succeed?" or in other words, "Will all the help we are planning to send to Britain arrive too late?" then both my head and my heart join to tell you, with all the conviction born of my knowledge of how the British people feel, and of being a member of the War Cabinet since its formation, that the answer is a confident and unhesitating "No."

I base this belief not only upon all the preparations for defense which have been forging ahead night and day since Dunkirk; not only upon the tireless devotion with which the Navy, the Army and Air Force, yes, and men and women throughout the length and breadth of the country have been fitting themselves to do their duty in the ordeal they know they may have to face on any day, at any hour. Nor on the generous help that you have given and are giving, and that, as Hitler's desperate bid to prevent it is brought under control, will reach our shores in steadily increasing volume. These all play great parts; but there is something more which it is not easy to reduce to words.

It may be expressed by what an Englishwoman wrote to an American friend after the first great onslaught from the air: . . . "There is a complete absence of hysteria everywhere and only a lovely growth of friendly behavior."

A woman in a country village writes: "We are expecting the invasion soon now, and we are told that if they got as far as this we have to 'stay put.' It won't be easy, but it's going to be done. We are not going to hamper our men by cluttering up the roads."

A London woman, warned to leave her house on account of a time bomb lying near by, declared: "The landlord has tried to turn me out; the bailiffs have tried to get me out; I'm damned if Hitler's going to do it."

Or one gets a glimpse of it in the words of an airman whose leg had been amputated and who, in a brief interval of returning consciousness, said: "It takes a lot to kill a man from Stoke on Trent."

I could multiply these stories, and you have no doubt heard others. At some we laugh, but our laughter is not always far from tears. But they may explain why I feel able to tell you tonight with a conviction that is unshakeable that the British people will not be unworthy of the cause by which they stand.

## Australian Navy Gets Trade Ships

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Responding to the need for expanding Australia's shipbuilding industry to meet the inroads caused by enemy attack, a program for the construction of 50 naval vessels is well under way.

Included are three Tribal class destroyers, one of which has already been launched, new-type corvettes, and many minor but highly useful vessels.

The Navy is being expanded in another way—many types of vessels, including smart passenger ships for use as merchant cruisers and trawlers as minesweepers have been taken over.

The commandeering of these vessels has emphasized the need for expansion of merchant shipbuilding. One big company which has undertaken this work is the Broken Hill Proprietary which has constructed shipbuilding yards in South Australia. Plans provide for three slipways with yards capable of turning out vessels up to 10,000 tons deadweight. A first keel was laid in these yards last July and another was laid immediately thereafter.


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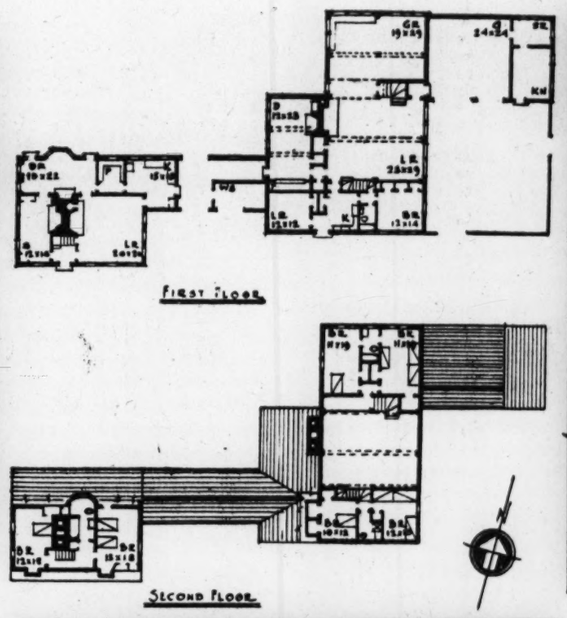
The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—March 26, 1941

# Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

In the living room of the main house, tawny yellows and soft rose reds bring out the mellow tones of the old pine. This view is taken looking into the dining room.



This shows the fireplace end of the main room in the barn, with a glimpse into the game room.

Gay hooked rugs, a carpenter's toolbox, and a framed local newspaper of 1800 are among the furnishings of the den in the barn.

All Photos by Hanson & Walsh

Above are the architects' plans for remodeling an old farmhouse and barn in Milford, N. H.—the project described in the accompanying article. The picture shows the house and barn today, the old barn having been converted into a lodge that serves to hold many an enthusiastic skiing party. Barn alterations by Hosmer A. Johnson, Architect; house alterations by Frank S. Owen, Architect.

This stairway leads up to the north dormitory unit of the barn. Under the balcony is the game room. The walls are sheathed in pine.

## Designer's Use Of Indian Art Wins Favor

By Elaine Drake
Interior Designer

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Elizabeth Blomquist Symonds' admiration for Indian art dates from her childhood days when she used to see Hiawatha played in the natural setting of Lake Chautauqua.

Throughout her school years, and especially during her study of interior decoration at art school, the young girl persevered in seeking inspiration in ancient Indian art. When she came to New York City as a decorator, she took her portfolio of furniture and fabric designs to the big retail stores, hoping to persuade them to launch a new trend in interior decoration based on American Indian designs. Everywhere her reception was the same. They grudgingly admitted that her idea might be good, but that it was not a good business risk. She was a designer ahead of her time.

However, as a free lance decorator, she seized her first opportunity to introduce Indian art in home decoration by using some Indian accessories in an early American maple room. The result of this combination was charming, but it didn't set the world on fire. Emboldened by this success, however, Mrs. Symonds continued to use a piece of pottery, or some weaving, in interiors which she designed. But it all amounted to almost imperceptible and of course unheralded progress toward her goal.

Just about this time a fashion for Mexican crafts influenced the public. And Mrs. Symonds thought she might now hope to usher in American Indian designs. She was disappointed to learn that the Mexican trend had not opened the gates for the American Indian.

Curiously enough, a merchandise buyer, would become very much interested before he knew the origin of the designs. He would study the designs—so modern in their smart simplicity, so timeless in their rhythmic restraint—and hazard a guess that they were anything from Chinese to Greek. But once he was told that they were North American Indian, he would throw up his hands in despair. Sell Indian designs to the American public! Impossible—when the public's conception of an Indian was a fat squaw selling bead work at the railroad station.

Patiently Mrs. Symonds tried to change this picture by showing the merchandise buyer examples of ancient Indian designs in gracious curves—designs which could be adapted so harmoniously to fabrics for French or Chippendale furniture or to accessories for rooms of this sort. Words were unavailing. In every case she had to go home and make the things, in order to prove that it could be done.

**She Prepares Examples**

Thus she gradually assembled a large collection of furniture, printed fabrics, hand-painted fabrics, woven materials and trimmings adaptable to draperies, upholstery and clothing, wallpaper designs, china, glass and wooden table service, and jewelry.

Turning from the unresponsive retailers, Mrs. Symonds mustered her courage to approach a group of manufacturers, taking with her a nation-wide promotional plan for her back-to-the-Earliest-American idea. Here she had more puzzling, and humorous, experiences. One manufacturer of this group informed her that she must put something BIG on the market in order to launch a new trend. Another stoutly maintained that the only way for her to start her undertaking was with a very, very small article—a salt-cellar, for instance. But they all agreed on one thing—they preferred to let the other fellow take the risk of launching a new idea.

And so she shuttled back and forth from retailer to manufacturer, occasionally exhibiting on a small scale or giving an intimate style show.

**Indian Designs Honored**

Finally, however, about a year ago, Mrs. Symonds heard the thrilling news that the battle she had been waging so long, for recognition of North American Indian culture in design, was about to be won for her! The Museum of Modern Art of New York City was planning an exhibition of ancient North American Indian Art from January to April, 1941. The long struggle to show the American public the aesthetic beauties of the Indian arts would end with the opening of this great exhibition. For what the Museum of Modern Art sponsors, the country, including manufacturers and retailers, accepts.

But Mrs. Symonds' hope that some of her work might possibly be included in this great exhibition was suddenly quenched. She learned that the Museum of Modern Art planned to confine its exhibit to the ancient sources of North American Indian art, and not to include the adaptation of Indian designs to contemporary home furnishings and clothing. Undaunted as ever, she then decided to stage her own exhibition of Designs from the North American Indian at the Decorators Club Gallery in New York, supplementing in a smaller and more personal way the concurrent exhibit just a few blocks away. It was impossible for her to show all the material which she managed to assemble during her pioneering years. But she managed to display charmingly 94 objects having Indian designs. And these—ranging from jewelry to headboards of beds—composed a distinguished and fitting background for a woman designer, who, knowing she had a good idea, persevered.

## Farmhouse Remodeled With Taste and Ingenuity

By Gwendoline Keene

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Everybody is moving into remodeled old farmhouses these days, and everybody wants to know how to furnish them. Do you need an interior decorator, a keyed color scheme? May you be comfortable, or must you be "authentic"? Or is it possible to be both? Does successful furnishing mean spending a lot of time, work, and money?

To all these questions a house in Milford, New Hampshire, has the answers. It belongs to a Boston family which uses it as holiday headquarters, especially in winter when the young son and daughter and their friends go skiing from there. It includes a barn made over into a ski lodge accommodating sixteen, as well as the rooms of the year-round caretaker and his wife. But the ski-barn is a story in itself. It's the furnishing of house and barn that holds helpful suggestions for most people.

When the house was purchased it had already been remodeled and restored for a local resident by Frank S. Owen, Boston architect. It was built in 1746 and is a typical small farmhouse of that time. It faces south, with a gambrel roof that ends in the rear in a "salt-box" extending out over a lean-to. A vast, modern two-story ell in front was demolished, and two front dormers were put on. Blinds were added to the unevenly spaced windows, and the engagingly wavering line of the gambrel was left uncorrected.

Inside, two little rear bedrooms were thrown together to make the present dining room. The ceiling of this room was raised seven inches and one end wall was "furred" to shorten the room and permit two recessed window seats. A simple fireplace was installed, and the fireplace wall was sheathed with old pine boards left unpainted. A bay window was added at the rear, with a door on each side of it.

**Sheathed in Pine**

The pantry and kitchen were rearranged in line with modern efficiency. The unfinished attic was made into two bedrooms and a bath; and a "pilot house" window was thrown out in the bathroom. The old kitchen, now the living room, is entirely sheathed in wide old pine boards, as is the hall; and in both rooms this was scraped down to its original surface, while elsewhere the woodwork was painted cream and the walls were given fresh papers. The bowed old ceiling beams were exposed and the wide-boarded floors were painted traditional "punkin" yellow.

With this much already done the present owners had an ideal background to work with. They wanted old pine furniture—chosen particularly for comfort, and upholstered pieces for variety and still more comfort. "The chief problem," says the lady who is largely responsible, "was how to lighten the rooms, for the low ceilings made them seem dark in spite of their many windows. The woodwork in the living room and hall contributed to the feeling." Her solution is the use of bright color, which is appropriate to the house because the owners of farmhouses like this one always used it. The yellow floors do a lot and so do the light ceilings (deep cream in the living room). The rest is done by gay colors found in old patchwork quilts or old-fashioned gardens.

The living room woodwork lightly waxed and rubbed to a satiny sheen, has a warm red-brown tone. And the old fireplace bricks range from black to pale pink. The davenport and a rocker are upholstered in a large-patterned rust-color glazed chintz. Curtains are of a small-figured calico with a mustard yellow background; and the same color is used for an upholstered chair and a painted one. The fabric used for the wing chair is mostly spice brown. The large rug is neutral gray-beige and the scatter rugs are variegated colors.

"No, I didn't make up any coordinated color scheme," says the owner-decorator. "In fact I didn't even take any samples when I went shopping—except a piece of the davenport material, so that the rest wouldn't clash with it. I got chintzes and calicoes by the yard in classic colonial patterns, or ones in the same feeling. I made all the curtains myself, except those in one room in the barn. They're all unlined and not expensive. I finished the edges with rickrack or ball fringe. There aren't any white curtains anywhere.

"I made the needlepoint for the living-room footstool, but I didn't happen to hook or braid any of the rugs. The one in front of the living-room fireplace is rather unusual, being a piece of carpet with a wide border of braiding. Most of the things on the mantel are family possessions or were picked up here and there at auctions.

The dining-room wallpaper was cream, to match the painted woodwork—with lavender predominating in the pattern. So for curtains and window seat cushions, material of a classic old-time pattern was chosen in an eggplant background having yellow figures and a touch of blue. The ceiling is pale sky-blue, lighter than the traditional porch-ceiling blue of New England houses. And to offset the cool effect of this in a north room, glass shelves were installed in the bay window and used for bright glassware in red, blue, green and yellow—"not at all valuable ware," the owner explains, "we picked out the pieces just for their color." The furniture, including a Swedish dining table, is old but comfortable and sturdy.

**Furnished More Formally**

The little study at the left of the hall is furnished more formally than the living room, having a smoothly plastered ceiling and all its woodwork painted. A cupboard in the front corner is painted purple-black inside and holds old china and lusterware. And family daguerreotypes and a Victorian chair make it of a later date than the living room.

The second floor is finished with equal urbanity, dainty wallpapers and not too primitive furniture having been used. But the ceiling beams, exposed in all the rooms, even the bathroom, are reminders of the antiquity of the house. One bedroom uses rose as a basic color, and the other yellow and blue-green. The bathroom is in green and cream.

The barn, remodeled by Hosmer Johnson, Boston architect, is connected with the house by the traditional passageway and woodshed; and it dates from 1812. Its exterior was necessarily altered by the addition of the chimney and many windows, but the interior preserves the feeling of the original. The central part is now the living room, where meals are served if there are more than eight people at the table. The barn doors were replaced with six-foot-high windows. The long ell next the house, formerly the carriage shed, was made into a den and the caretaker's living room; and the space under the two haylofts became, on the front the caretaker's kitchen and bedroom, and on the back a game room opening into the living room. The two haylofts became units consisting of bedroom, bunkroom and bath—the girls' on the north and the men's on the south—with double-decker bunks accommodating eight in each unit. The northeast ell, the former wagon shed, is now the garage; and beyond it are the kennels for the owner's dogs and a ski-waxing room.

The original barn woodwork has been supplemented by old wood supplied by John Adden, of Concord, who designs and supplies rooms for houses of this period. And walls everywhere are sheathed vertically or horizontally with pine which was given an old-style feather-edge molding. The living room fireplace is given distinction by a double course of dentils, and the hearth is a single granite slab. The central lighting fixture is a huge old milk-cart wheel.

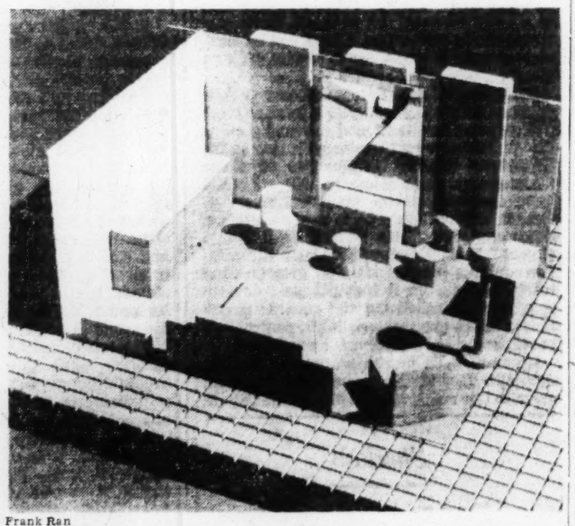
**Blue and Red Used**

In contrast to the woodwork in the house, this woodwork has a grayish brown tone; and the basic colors used are grayish colonial blue and dull red. The ceiling of the girls' unit balcony is blue, the fixtures on the cartwheel light are red, and the upholstery and slip-covers combine both colors, with two sofas in red and white checks and a third in striped material using blue and red.

The den has a dome-roofed brick recess beside the fireplace, painted blue, with a cupboard under it whose doors were formerly used in the family's pew in a near-by church. The ceiling boards are whitewashed, and the curtains are a rose-colored Fortuny print.

Both house and barn are thoroughly insulated with rock wool (plus paper in the barn) and have thermostatically controlled heating systems which permit keeping them at a low temperature when the family is away, while the caretaker's quarters, heated by a third furnace, are kept at house heat. The house uses warm air; and the barn, steam.

Both buildings needed repairs to foundations, timbers, and exterior woodwork, and required new clapboards and roof shingles; and the barn had to be newly floored and framed under one of the lofts. But even so the cost of remodeling was less for both buildings than new construction would have been.



Frank Ran

With one of Paul R. MacAlister's kits of symbolized furniture you can try all sorts of arrangements for your room without having to move a single piece of heavy furniture—until you really know where you want it! Each piece of furniture is made to perfect scale.

## Device Aids Home Woman to Be Own Decorator

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Ever find yourself tired of the way the furniture looks in your rooms and tell yourself you ought to change it around a bit? Of course you do. Then you hesitate—because dragging heavy pieces about is such an undertaking. And you remind yourself that even if you do roll up the rug and take the chance of drawing strange patterns on the floor by shoving things here and there, you may find that the change wasn't such a brilliant idea after all. All of which is on the negative side of the ledger.

But now, along comes—not Ole Br'er Rabbit, as you might or might not expect—but an internationally known interior designer who eliminates this wavering indecision by originating "Plan-A-Room." His name is Paul R. MacAlister. And though he is a person of notable achievement himself, it is his Plan-A-Room which is attracting attention at the moment. For this novel invention helps one to become one's own interior designer.

"Let yourself go," Mr. MacAlister advises the home woman, with the smile of a man thoroughly used to people who have grown tired of the appearance of their rooms. "Here at last is a chance for you to test out all those 'if-I-only - had - the - nerve - to' ideas you've been treasuring so long. Co-ordinate your own inspirations—in miniature. There's no need to waste the household budget money in untried purchases and on ideas that don't click."

But just what is this Plan-A-Room, this bit of practical magic?

It is a composite assortment of symbolized furniture (76 pieces in all) which comes in a handy kit. Each piece is made to perfect scale—one half inch to the foot—so that no possible mistake can be made in proportions. The kit also contains walls, carpets of different colors, windows, doors, and a floor board large enough to form the foundation for almost any size room you may dream-up.

Instead of having to wait until the man of the house comes home at night to wrestle with the piano and the divan, you can pick these pieces up between your thumb and forefinger and move them, as well as the rest of the furnishings in the room, any old time and to your heart's content.

If you are timid about using color—and who isn't who has made a few ghastly mistakes and has had to live with them—experiment with this ingenious new device. You can see what you like by cutting colors which appeal to you out of magazines and pasting them on the furniture symbols. Or, you can go a bit farther, if you like, and develop interesting combinations by using tempera paint, which so easily washes off if your first attempt fails to please you. Scraps of fabrics for slip covers and draperies can be put on and off just as nonchalantly.

Mirrors do a lot for rooms. Save some pocket mirrors out of your old hand bags and try one as an overmantel, or in the space between two windows, or as an entire wall. Mirrors create vistas, and enlarge space by reflection. "By all means," Mr. MacAlister advises, "experiment with mirrors."

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# The Home Forum



## Black Cherries In The Shenandoahs

"THERE," SAID MY grandfather, tugging at the reins so that Fred stopped abruptly. "You'll never forget *that!*"

He had been trying for six weeks to awaken in me a love for my own country and was a little jealous of the years, not great in number yet nearly the whole of my life, that I had lived in and loved England.

I have never forgotten that introduction to the mountains. Although I have never loved England less, from that moment I knew, with gratitude and pride, that I was at *home*.

* * *

We were on top of one of the Shenandoah mountains, locally called the Black Mountain, which forms the border at that point between Virginia and West Virginia. As I looked through mile after mile of space, and over ridge after ridge of mountains—the Blue Ridge to the south, the Alleghanies to the west—it seemed as though our own mountains were an island in some ocean of dark water that had suddenly become fixed, while here and there, where a few clouds hung low, the spray had crystallized. The nearer waves were green; those in the distance changed to blue, to purple, and merged, finally, like the ocean, in the gray-blue of the horizon. Some crests were broken in sunlight, others were shadowed, but on and on they flowed until they melted in distance. And the clear, pine-filled quiet enfolded us until it seemed as though we actually were drawn into that vast sea of mountains.

There were no words to be said about it, and the mountains were above all sense of time, so that I do not know how long we sat there. Finally, Grandfather pulled Fred about and we headed along a rocky trail through the woods, over which the buggy proceeded with difficulty. But Grandfather and Fred knew the trail well.

* * *

When we had swung from the valley into the first mountain road, Grandfather had pointed out that here was little travel: the grass filled the breadth of the faint wagon ruts. No dust here; all was cool and dim with only irregular patterns of sunlight stirring through the leaves. The quiet was so deep that I fancied it came down in waves from the mountain top. Yet more than the quiet, more than the coolness and dimness, more than the changing flicker of leaves and sunlight and shadow, the mountain fragrances excited my questions.

"It is pure air," my grandfather explained; "it is long-decaying logs with ferns growing over them; it is the freshness of springs and streams and the mint that is thick beside them; it is the mountain flowers which though a single blossom give no perceptible scent, together give off this fragrance. It is the final violet, the late dogwood, the early laurel."

During our picnic lunch I discovered that what I had thought to be silence was a mingling of many soft noises, stirrings, rustlings, and many louder ones, all in accord, the effect being a rhythm so natural that it seemed the essence of quiet. When the creakings of the buggy and the occasional ring of Fred's shoes against a rock did not come between us and the forest sound, I heard the song of the thrush, the whirr of the humming bird, the tapping of the woodpecker. There was the sustained stir-r-r-ing of the locust, the chirpings of small birds, the snapping of twigs and undergrowth. Once we glimpsed a green and yellow snake sliding across the road into the brush. It was so a part of the mountain that one scarcely noticed it.

* * *

Fred stopped again, and I saw a white frame farmhouse, encircled by a white picket fence, near the road, with fields and orchards sloping beyond. We had reached the home of Effie Dove, who had, for a time, gone to school with Grandfather near Harrisonburg, and who had married a mountaineer. Unlike the majority of his people, they owned a thriving farm, with one of the best cherry orchards in the Shenandoahs. That was our reason for coming—to pick cherries. We were to spend the night in order to pick cherries early in the morning.

For that breath space between stopping and the first words of greeting, I looked eagerly at this family. A lanky, red-headed man, in blue denim overalls, a wide-brimmed straw hat flopping low over his eyes, slouched at the gate. Beside him stood a woman of medium height, compact and very brown, with hair the color of her skin, and eyes as clear and penetrating a blue as her husband's. Straggling down the fence were children, all sizes and ages, very brown, and, like their mother, barefooted. The girls' sagging calico dresses were speckled red and black, all cut from the same material and pattern. Their light brown hair stretched in tight plaits behind their ears. The boys were miniatures of their father, in faded blue overalls and faded blue shirts. They stared at us seriously from round, blue eyes.

* * *

Supper was bountiful but silent, in a scrubbed wooden-paneled kitchen. Effie's husband, Grandfather, the older boys, and I were placed at the table, and Effie and the girls waited upon us. The girls carried the wood for the stove from the woodpile behind the barn, and pumped and carried the buckets full of water for the house. After we had finished, the girls and smaller boys slid into the vacant places. When Effie ate I never learned.

The dusk does not linger long on the mountain tops. The sun was dropping behind the ridges when we began supper; it was night when we had finished. I had never seen so many stars, nor such brilliant, low-hanging ones.

My grandfather's voice waked me before dawn the next morning. As we stepped from the warm house into the hushed darkness, the icy air washed over us. A brush of pale light streaked the sky below in the east. A rooster crowed. Then, as the gray light spread slowly through the sky, the great bright stars, larger and brighter even than the night before, faded. And as they faded the mountains were outlined beneath shrouds of cold gray mist.

We walked farther away from the house while mist and clouds still hung over the mountains but the light grew brighter each moment. Then suddenly, far below, the mist turned rose, turned flame, turned gold, and, even more suddenly, a great ball of gold fire floated up. It floated as though on waves for a few seconds, more a part of the mist than of the heavens. Then it flattened and receded and enlarged and found its usual relation to the sky.

* * *

We hurried through breakfast and carried buckets to the orchard. Mine was small, since I had not picked cherries before. But the children knew me well enough by then to forgive me for my inability to climb a tree. They got me a ladder—like the big folk used. I sat on the substantial lowest limb of my tree until I had gained confidence, leaning my head against the rough trunk and looking up through the leaves to the clusters of black cherries, hundreds of shining black clusters through the forest of green leaves. Without reaching far, I soon had my bucket full. But I didn't call to the others as they shouted back and forth from their separate trees. I didn't even think very long about those shining, dark cherries to be had for the picking. Instead, I saw again the ball of gold fire rising from the sea of mist and cloud, and crest after crest of mountains melting into the far, blue distances.

I wondered why people live in valleys—I still do.

KATHARINE M. GAULT

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INLAID MAHOGANY CASE FOR TEA CADDIES

THIS HANDSOME mahogany tea case is the work of an anonymous cabinet-maker, who lived in London in the latter half of the eighteenth century. It was designed to hold a set of three silver tea caddies, made in 1784 by Charles Aldridge and Henry Green, English silversmiths. Both the caddies and the case are now in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The case is of mahogany with a decorative floral pattern inlaid in ivory. That the cabinet-maker was a skillful one is evident in the delicate inlay work and the simple yet elegant lines of the box.

## Salem Breakfast Table

LIFE, WITHIN DOORS, has few pleasanter prospects than a neatly arranged and well-provisioned breakfast-table. . . . Hepzibah's small and ancient table, supported on its slender and graceful legs, and covered with a cloth of the richest damask, looked worthy to be the scene and center of one of the cheerfullest of parties. The vapor of the broiled fish arose like incense from the shrine of a barbarian idol. . . . Phoebe's Indian cakes were the sweetest offering of all,—in their hue befitting the rustic altars of the innocent and golden age,—or, so brightly yellow were they, resembling some of the bread which was changed to glistening gold when Midas tried to eat it. The butter must not be forgotten,—butter which Phoebe herself had churned, in her own rural home, and brought it to her cousin as a propitiatory gift,—smelling of clover-blossoms and diffusing the charm of pastoral scenery through the dark-panelled parlor. All this, with the quaint gorgeousness of the old china cups and saucers, and the crested spoons, and a silver cream-jug (Hepzibah's only other article of plate, and shaped like the rudest porringer), set out a board at which the stateliest of old Colonel Pyncheon's guests need not have scorned to take his place.

By way of contributing what grace she could, Phoebe gathered some roses and a few other flowers, possessing either scent or beauty, and arranged them in a glass pitcher, which, having long ago lost its handle, was so much the fitter for a flower-vase. The early sunshine—as fresh as that which peeped into Eve's bower while she and Adam sat at breakfast there — came twinkling through the branches of the pear-tree and fell quite across the table. All was now ready.—From "The House of the Seven Gables," by NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

## Margaret Ogilvy Couldn't Abide R. L. S.

THESE FAMILIAR initials are, I suppose, the best loved in recent literature, certainly they are the sweetest to me, but there was a time when my mother could not abide them. She said "That Stevenson man" with a sneer, and it was never easy to her to sneer. At thought of him her face would become almost hard, which seems incredible, and she would knit her lips and fold her arms, and reply with a stiff "oh" if you mentioned his aggravating name. In the novels we have a way of writing of our heroine, "she drew herself up haughtily," and when mine draw themselves up haughtily I see my mother thinking of Robert Louis Stevenson. He knew her opinion of him, and would write, "My ears tingled yesterday; I sair doubt she has been miscalling me again." . . . If you would know what was his unpardonable crime, it was this; he wrote better books than mine.

I remember the day she found it out, which was not, however, the day she admitted it. That day, when I should have been at my work, she came upon me in the kitchen, "The Master of Ballantrae" beside me, but I was not reading: my head lay heavy on the table and to her anxious eyes, I doubt not, I was the picture of woe. "Not writing!" I echoed, no, I was not writing. I saw no use in ever trying to write again. And down, I suppose, went my head once more. She misunderstood, and thought the blow had fallen; I had awakened to the discovery, always dreaded by her, that I had written myself dry; I was no better than an empty ink-bottle. She wrung her hands, but indignation came to her with my explanation, which was that while R. L. S. was at it we others were only 'prentices cutting our fingers on his tools. "I could never thole his books," said my mother immediately, and indeed vindictively.

"You have not read any of them," I reminded her.

"And never will," said she with spirit.

And I have no doubt that she called him a dark character that very day. For weeks too, if not for months, she adhered to her determination not to read him, though I, having come to my senses and seen that there is a place for the 'prentice, was taking a pleasure, almost malicious, in putting "The Master of Ballantrae" in her way. I would place it on her table so that it said good-morning to her when she rose. She would frown, and carrying it downstairs, as if she had it in the tongs, replace it on its book-shelf. I would wrap it up in the cover she had made for the latest Carlyle: she would skin it contemptuously and again bring it down. I would hide her spectacles in it, and lay it on top of the clothes-basket and prop it up invitingly open against her tea-pot. And at last I got her, though I forget by which of many contrivances. What I recall vividly is a ke -hole view, to which another member of the famliy invited me. Then I saw my mother wrapped up in "The Master of Ballantrae" and muttering the music to herself, nodding her head in approval, and taking a stealthy glance at the foot of each page before she began at the top. Nevertheless she had an ear for the door, for when I bounced in she had been too clever for me; there was no book to be seen, only an apron on her lap and she was gazing out at the window.—From "Margaret Ogilvy," by J. M. BARRIE. (New York: Scribner.)

## Ameliorating World Conditions

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE SPECTACLE of a world torn with strife, and in confusion and distress, may tempt many to believe that they can do little to ameliorate conditions. This, however, is not so. The Master, Christ Jesus, forewarned his followers of turbulent conditions, and he also forearmed them. His own life, his words and works, with their precious import, enable us to understand what is taking place, and so render obedience to his admonition (Matthew 24:6), "Ye shall hear of wars and rumours of wars: see that ye be not troubled."

Holding to the supremacy of God will unite all in the bond of Christian brotherhood, and liberate them from that which would oppress and involve them in error. We need to see clearly that the present world struggle is not primarily a contest between nations. It is Armageddon, the resistance of error to Truth. There is no middle ground for one to stand on. The words of the Revelator to the church at Laodicea are impressive and appropriate (Revelation 3:15, 16): "I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot: I would thou wert cold or hot. So then because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, gives a clear picture of the situation, viewed spiritually and scientifically, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she says (p. 96): "This material world is even now becoming the arena for conflicting forces. On one side there will be discord and dismay; on the other side there will be Science and peace." And she adds, "These disturbances will continue until the end of error, when all discord will be swallowed up in spiritual Truth." Christian Scientists are on the side of Spirit, as opposed to materiality, for on this side we find all that is real.

False belief in evil would dethrone the reign of righteousness, making free peoples vassals of error. But as one works from the scientific basis of the absolute government of divine Mind, supreme and enduring, thus unveiling the utter unreality of matter and its assumed government, the claims of evil will be destroyed. We must learn the lessons of this seeming strife, and they will appear as we use the understanding of God we already possess to uphold the cause of righteous government, and strive diligently and unremittingly for more wisdom, patience, courage, meekness, and compassion, that we may be true and efficient citizens of the world.

We may be tempted to think that our efforts are small in contending with so great a foe. Then let us take heart in remembering the prophet Isaiah's words (Isaiah 40:17), "All nations before him are as nothing; and they are counted to him less than nothing, and vanity." We may be assured that the error which seems to be formidable enough to defy destruction is unreal, since it is but an ignorant claim against the omnipotence, omnipresence, and omniscience of God.

In striving to overcome the diseases and discords incidental to the present turbulent time, it is necessary to know that understanding his real, spiritual being, as God's reflection, one cannot be made susceptible or receptive to general mortal beliefs. Through absolute reliance upon God, impregnable, omnipotent Truth, one can successfully resist error's aggressive suggestions, regardless of the subtle and varied forms they may assume, such as hidden or flagrant sin, or other phases of disease and discord. On pages 223 and 224 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy has written: "Marvels, calamities, and sin will much more abound as truth urges upon mortals its resisted claims; but the awful daring of sin destroys sin, and foreshadows the triumph of truth. God will overturn, until 'He come whose right it is.' Longevity is increasing and the power of sin diminishing, for the world feels the alterative effect of truth through every pore."

In view of this clear assurance we cannot fear or be uncertain as to the ultimate outcome, since God is in supreme control of all that really exists. Mrs. Eddy writes (Christian Science *versus* Pantheism, p. 6), "Finally, brethren, let us continue to denounce evil as the illusive claim that God is not supreme, and continue to fight it until it disappears,—but not as one that beateth the mist, but lifteth his head above it and putteth his foot upon a lie."

Christian Science enables one to do his full part in contributing the faith, wisdom, strength, and the understanding of divine Principle, Love, in the amelioration of world conditions, of human want and woe, wherever and whenever the need is apparent.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Rumanian]

## Ameliorarea Condiţiilor Mondiale

Traducerea românească al articolului referitor la Ştiinţa Creştină care apare pe această pagină

SPECTACOLUL unei lumi sfâşiată de lupte, şi în confuzie şi suferinţă, poate ispiti pe mulţi să creadă că pot face puţin pentru ameliorarea acestor condiţii. Aceasta, însă, nu este cazul. Mântuitorul, Hristos Isus, a prevenit pe discipolii săi de condiţiuni turburi, şi de asemenea i-a preînarmat. Insuşi viaţa sa, vorbele şi opera sa, cu înţelesul lor nepreţuit, ne pun în măsură să înţelegem ceia ce se petrece, şi astfel să dăm ascultare poveţelor sale (Matei 24:6), "Veţi auzi de războaie şi veşti de războaie: vedeţi să nu vă spăimântaţi".

Credinţa în supremaţia lui Dumnezeu va uni pe toţi în legământul fraţiei Creştine, şi-i va elibera de ceia ce i-ar subjuga şi duce în greşală. Avem nevoie să vedem limpede că actualul conflict mondial nu este în prima linie o luptă între naţiuni. Este Armagedon, rezistenţa greşelii în faţa Adevărului. Nu există teren mijlociu pe care una din acestea poate sta. Cuvintele Revelatorului către biserica din Laodicea sunt impresionante şi potrivite (Revelaţii 3:15, 16): "Ştiu faptele tale: că nu eşti nici rece, nici în clocot. O, dacă ai fi rece sau în clocot! Dar, fiindcă eşti căldicel, nici rece, nici în clocot, am să te vârs din gura Mea."

Mary Baker Eddy, Descoperitoarea şi Fondatoarea Ştiinţei Creştine, dă o imagine clară a situaţiunei, privită în mod spiritual şi ştiinţific, în "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ştiinţă şi Sănătate cu Cheia Scripturilor), unde spune (p. 96): "Această lume materială devine chiar azi arena de forţe în conflict. Intr'o parte va fi discordie şi descurajare; de partea cealaltă va fi Ştiinţă şi pace." Si dânsa adaugă, "Aceste turburări vor continua până la sfârşitul greşelii, când toată discordia va fi înghiţită de Adevărul spiritual." Ştiinţiştii Creştini sunt de partea Spiritului, ca opus materialităţii, pentrucă de partea aceasta găsim tot ceia ce este real

Credinţă falsă în rău ar detrona domnia dreptăţii, făcând din oameni liberi vasalii greşelii. Dar cu cât lucrăm plecând de la baza ştiinţifică a dominaţiunei absolute a Minţii divine, supremă şi durabilă, dezvăluind astfel absoluta nerealitate a materiei şi presupusa ei dominaţiune, pretenţiunile răului vor fi distruse. Noi trebue să tragem învăţătura acestei lupte aparente, care ne va arăta, pe măsură ce facem uz de înţelegerea în Dumnezeu pe care o posedăm de acum, să susţinem cauza unei guvernări drepte, şi să ne străduim cu sârguinţă şi fără încetare să avem mai multă înţelegere, răbdare, curaj, smerenie şi milă, pentru a deveni cetăţeni adevăraţi şi eficienţi ai lumii.

Putem fi ispitiţi să credem că efortul nostru este mic în luptă cu un inamic aşa de puternic. Să ne înbărbătăm atunci, amintindu-ne de vorbele profetului Isaia (Isaia 40:17), "Toate neamurile sînt ca o nimica înaintea Lui, nu sînt decît nimicnicie şi deşertăciune." Putem fi siguri că greşala, care pare să fie destul de formidabilă pentru a sfida distrugerea, este nereală, deoarece este numai o pretenţiune ignorantă contra atotputerniciei, omniprezenţei şi omniştiinţei lui Dumnezeu.

In efortul de cucerire al boalelor şi discordiilor incidentale acestor timpuri turburi, este necesar să ne dăm seama, că înţelegând adevărata noastră fiinţă reală şi spirituală, ca reflecţiunea lui Dumnezeu, nu putem fi făcuţi susceptibili sau receptivi credinţelor generale muritoare. Prin absolută încredere în Dumnezeu, Adevăr atotputernic şi neclintit, putem rezista cu succes sugestiunilor agresive ale greşelii, fără a ţine seamă de formele felurite şi subtile ce le poate lua, ca păcat ascuns sau flagrant, sau alte faze de molimă şi discordie. La paginile 223 şi 224 din Science and Health Mary Baker Eddy a scris: "Minuni, calamităţi şi păcate vor fi cu atât mai abundente cu cât adevărul impune muritorilor pretenţiunile sale opuse; dar oribila îndrăzneală a păcatului distruge păcatul şi prevesteşte triumful adevărului. Dumnezeu va răsturna, până 'la venirea Acelui care are dreptul.' Longevitatea creşte şi puterea greşelii descreşte, fiindcă omenirea simte efectul alterant al adevărului prin fiecare por."

Având în vedere această clară asigurare, nu ne putem teme sau avea dubiu asupra rezultatului final, fiindcă Dumnezeu posedă supremul control a tot ceia ce există. Mary Baker Eddy scrie (Christian Science *versus* Pantheism, p. 6), "In sfârşit, fraţilor, să continuăm să denunţăm răul ca fiind pretenţiunea iluzorie că Dumnezeu nu este suprem şi să continuăm să luptăm contra sa până va dispare,—dar nu ca acela care biciue ceaţa, dar care-şi ridică capul deasupra ei şi apasă cu piciorul pe minciună."

Ştiinţa Creştină ne pune în măsură să ne facem întreaga datorie, contribuind credinţa, înţelepciunea, puterea, şi înţelegerea Principiului divin, Iubirea, întru ameliorarea condiţiilor mondiale, a durerilor şi lipsurilor omeneşti, oriunde şi oricând va fi nevoie.

Informaţiile referitoare la literatura Ştiinţei Creştine în limba română, se pot obţine dela Societatea de Editură a Ştiinţei Creştine (The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

## *Shadow*

The sun
Measures a tree,
Makes a shadow to fit,
The shadow becomes lovelier
Than tree.

DENISON LYMAN

## *Fortune*

Unfortunate, he knelt on the ground and turned
His mellow soil with practiced hand and sowed
New seed. The April sun came near to burning
His arms and shoulders. In the budding tree tops
High overhead, the south wind traveled fast.
Grimly his mind surveyed his buried hopes.
While, at his back, the sun and wind were talking.
At last he could not help but overhear:
"He is so lucky," the sun said. "Yes," said the wind.

MARIE GILCHRIST

The Christian Science
PERIODICALS

*Established by*

**Mary Baker Eddy**

*Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science*

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 17-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1941

## Wave of Labor Agitation Hits The Bay State

**Experts see in situation prospect of strikes as living costs and company earnings increase.**

The wave of labor organization and strikes surging up over the country has begun to break on Massachusetts, labor experts here declared today.

More strikes were forecast in labor circles.

Spontaneous strikes among workers who belong to no labor union are beginning to appear, such as the unorganized strike at the Armstrong Cork Co. at South Braintree a short time ago.

Some concerns that have gone all through the advances of labor during the New Deal without being touched by trade unions, such as the Walworth Manufacturing Co. in South Boston, are now finding workers unusually receptive to the appeals of labor organizers.

**Business Revival**

Today's market swing toward organization has been produced, it is said, by the revival of business, possibility of larger company earnings, prospect of higher living costs, and the urgency of defense production. All have combined to emphasize the importance of the labor force, and to give it an exceptional opportunity to make its demands effective.

The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration is working night and day.

In the biggest local strike, that of the Walworth company, today's negotiations were postponed until 4 p. m. this afternoon to enable the president of the concern, H. P. Holton, Jr., to come here from New York. Meantime pickets continued withdrawn and production at a standstill according to agreement.

In the next strike of importance, the men went back to work today at the Commercial Filters Corporation in South Boston. The union voted last night to accept the company's proposition.

**Increase in Pay**

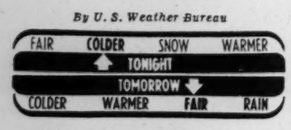
This included an increase of at least five cents an hour and in some cases as much as nine cents, the State Federation of Labor reported, also a preferential shop meaning union recognition for all those now employed, one week's vacation with pay for those employed as of Oct. 1, seniority rights, a month's wage when drafted into military service and a job back within 30 days after return and double time for Sundays and holidays. Sixty men were concerned.

A strike in the Kay Jewelry Co. in Boston, in which 40 workers were reported out, brought the dispute today to the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. Later today the Monarch Textile Co. of Fall River, which had a strike this month, was scheduled to come to the board for further negotiations.

The strike without organization at the Armstrong Cork Company was regarded in labor quarters as exceptional. After a group of workers in one department walked out, they called in the American Federation of Labor, said Aaron Velleman, A. F. of L. organizer, today. Elections were held by the National Labor Relations Board, which gave 133 votes to the A. F of L. and 65 to an independent union, and 17 votes to the Firemen and Oilers' Union, also A. F. of L., and two to the independent. All this occurred, it is said, within three weeks.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*




**Boston and vicinity:** Fair tonight and Thursday; slightly colder tonight with lowest temperature near freezing; rising temperature Thursday; fresh westerly winds diminishing to moderate and backing to southwest Thursday.

**Maine:** Fair in south, cloudy with light snow in north portion tonight and Thursday; slightly colder tonight.

**New Hampshire and Vermont:** Fair in south, mostly cloudy with flurries in north portion tonight and Thursday; slightly colder tonight; slowly rising temperature in south portion Thursday.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Fair tonight and Thursday; slightly colder tonight; slowly rising temperature Thursday.

**Block Island to Cape Hatteras:** Fresh to strong northwest winds over extreme north portion, diminishing this afternoon or tonight, becoming west or southwest Thursday; moderate west and southwest winds over central portion and moderate north to east winds over extreme south portion; broken clouds tonight becoming overcast Thursday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 38 | 39 | New Orleans | 55 | 65 |
| Chicago | 34 | 41 | New York | 36 | 45 |
| Denver | 18 | 30 | Norfolk | 36 | 52 |
| Kansas City | 35 | 51 | Philadelphia | 34 | 47 |
| Los Angeles | 54 | 70 | St. Louis | 31 | 34 |
| Miami | 70 | 78 | San Francisco | 47 | 69 |
| Minneapolis | 33 | 36 | Washington | 34 | 47 |

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 26
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours

**High Tides at Boston**

Wednesday, 10:42 p. m.; height, 9.5 feet
Thursday, 11:01 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet
Light all vehicles by 6:32 p. m.

## *Await Verdict of Maestro*

**Domenic Bello**

**Member of the Bridgeport, Conn., Symphony Orchestra, and candidate for a position in the Second All-American Youth Symphony Orchestra, performs before Arthur Fiedler, Boston Pops Conductor, and Saul Caston, representing Leopold Stokowski, leader of the youth unit.**

## Young Players Hold Audition For Orchestra

With an aplomb approaching that of an experienced trial lawyer or an anxiety deepening almost to Pagliaccian anguish, 22 youthful musicians from four New England States received final auditions in Boston today for the Second All-American Youth Symphony Orchestra.

Disappointed early in the day by the absence of Leopold Stokowski, conductor of The Philadelphia Orchestra and leader of the Youth Symphony, the youngsters tucked their instruments under one arm, their courage under the other, and tried to shut out the rest of the world behind the door of the audition chamber.

In Maestro Stokowski's place sat Saul Caston, Associate Conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, and assistant to Mr. Stokowski. Softening the unfamiliarity of an audition before a stranger, Arthur Fiedler, Boston Pops and Esplanade Concert conductor, was with him. Many of the aspirants were from Mr. Fiedler's own youthful symphonic group, the Massachusetts Youth Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Stokowski was compelled to remain in Philadelphia where he is working with the Orchestra and the Westminster Choir on St. Matthew's Passion, said Mr. Caston.

The auditors graded candidates on sight reading, intonation, phrasing, rhythm, tone, technique, adaptability, and other magic phrases and qualities of the musician's world.

The tremulo of their fingers increased by the importance of the moments, the young musicians played passages from familiar works as well as exercises they never had seen before.

Seldom did Mr. Caston allow the aspirants for position on the Stokowski orchestra to know his opinion of their renditions although his reaction centered in tiny wrinkles appearing or disapearing on his forehead as he listened. One or two he told he would definitely recommend, but most left the audition unaware of their marking.

By a Staff Photographer

**Await Their Turn to Play**

**Tuning up as they await their audition are Joseph Leavitt, Dorchester, percussion; Robert Sushel, Salem, violin; Samuel Elkind, Roxbury, violin; Harriet Peacock, West Roxbury, flute, and Orald Smith, Auburn, Maine, violin.**

## Grand Opera Interest Rises As Boston Opening Draws Near

Boston opera enthusiasts today looked forward to the opening of the 8th annual engagement of the New York Metropolitan Opera Company, as the first of the operatic troupe arrived in Boston.

The nine-day season begins tomorrow evening with performance of "The Marriage of Figaro" by Mozart. It continues until the night of April 5.

Among those arriving today was Risé Stevens, American mezzo-soprano, who will sing the role of "Cherubino" in "The Marriage of Figaro" tomorrow night. Most of the singers for this week's performances, together with the management of the company, are scheduled to arrive tomorrow.

Friday evening's performance of "Tannhauser" by Wagner includes the only Boston appearance this year of Lotte Lehmann, who will sing the role "Elizabeth." Of interest to Bostonians is the appearance in the same performance of Mack Harrell, former Boston singer, who fills the role of "Biterolf," one of the singers in the competition portrayed.

Opera-goers will note that performances are scheduled at various times according to the length of the opera. The entire list of performances, with the appointed times, is given below:

Thursday evening, March 27, "The Marriage of Figaro," by Mozart, 8 p. m.
Friday evening, March 28, "Tannhäuser," by Wagner, 7:45 p. m.
Saturday afternoon, March 29, "Madam Butterfly," by Puccini, 2 p. m.
Saturday evening, March 29, "Cavalleria Rusticana," by Mascagni, and "Pagliacci," by Leoncavallo, 8 p. m.
Monday evening, March 31, "Don Giovanni," by Mozart, 8 p. m.
Tuesday evening, April 1, "Daughter of the Regiment," by Donizetti, 8:30 p. m.
Wednesday afternoon, April 2, "Tristan und Isolde," by Wagner, 1:45 p. m.
Wednesday evening, April 2, "Rigoletto," by Verdi, 8:30 p. m.
Thursday evening, April 3, "The Love of Three Kings," by Montemezzi, 8:30 p. m.
Friday evening, April 4, "Lohengrin," by Wagner, 8 p. m.
Saturday afternoon, April 5, "The Barber of Seville," by Rossini, 2 p. m.
Saturday evening, April 5, "Il Trovatore," by Verdi, 8 p. m.

For the convenience of patrons of the opera, special traffic regulations will be in force in the vicinity of the Metropolitan Theater during the engagement in Boston of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

The direction of traffic on two one-way streets—Hollis Street and Common Street—has been reversed, and it is expected that markers will be posted showing the changes. Dillaway Street will be closed to through traffic when the moving of scenery necessitates use of the street.

No change in the parking regulations has been made. During afternoon matinees, only one-hour parking is permitted. During the evening, one may park without limit on streets or parts of streets where parking is allowed. Prohibitory signs are posted in areas where parking is forbidden.

## Freak Blizzard Hits Central Maine

BANGOR, Maine, March 26 (AP)—A freak spring blizzard delivered a knockout blow to communications and power service in central Maine today while the southern section of the State basked in warm, bright sunshine.

Snow ranging from 1 to 18 inches turned to heavy slush which stalled highway travel and felled telephone and telegraph poles in a wide area around Bangor and in some sections of Aroostook County.

The Weather Bureau at Portland was unable to get its daily reports from upstate stations because of disrupted communication service. Power failure and subsequent lack of heat caused school officials to suspend classes in Bangor.

The New England Telephone Company reported that its central office at Rockland was "isolated" and that radio telephone was called into use to provide emergency service there and at Belfast. The company reported 500 of its poles were down in Bangor and east of Bangor.

Repair crews were summoned and given their trouble-shooting assignments by means of radio broadcasts from the Northeast Airplanes, Inc., transmitter at Presque Isle.

## Neponset Defense Gets N. Y. Workers

*By the Associated Press*

Twenty-three metal workers have been signed at New York for shipbuilding jobs at Neponset, Mass., between Boston and Quincy, the first hired there as a result of the registration of skilled workers for defense industries which began several days ago.

T hemen were engaged by representatives of the George Lawley & Son Corp., wrich is building submarine chasers and lighters for tanks fo rthe Navy and converting small craft for Navy use.

## Bay State Held As Lagging In Road Building

**State Department engineer asserts that every main route in Commonwealth needs attention.**

Declaring that Massachusetts highways are as thoroughly outmoded as highways could be without actually creating complete traffic chaos, P. H. Kitfield, assistant project engineer for the State Department of Public Works, today warned that every main route in the Commonwealth is urgently in need of modernization or replacement and that "every year the State's highway system falls farther and farther behind the growing demands of motorists for smooth, rapid and safe motor transit."

The engineer's story of lagging construction and maintenance was based chiefly upon "lack of funds" although he stated plainly that frequent underestimating of future traffic needs by engineers have prevented the State from giving motorists the type of highways that research laboratories have now made possible. On many occasions, however, the engineers are compelled by local public pressure, he said, to construct highways which they know will be outmoded almost as soon as they are finished.

**Bogging Down**

Mr. Kitfield's graphic description of the "bogging down of highway building" follows an extensive Spring survey upon which the State Department bases its requests to the Legislature for highway funds. He noted that during the last two years there have been almost no State appropriations for highway construction. Yesterday, the State Senate passed an allotment of $4,400,000 for highways this year, but Mr. Kitfield considered this far from the $12,000,000 a year needed to carry out a six-year program of construction deemed necessary to help bring State highways up to date.

Local public pressure, he said, can be charged with the building of many highways that are completely out-moded today. Starts have been compelled upon certain stretches of road, even though highway costs have been greatly increased, in the long run, through inadequate planning, he added.

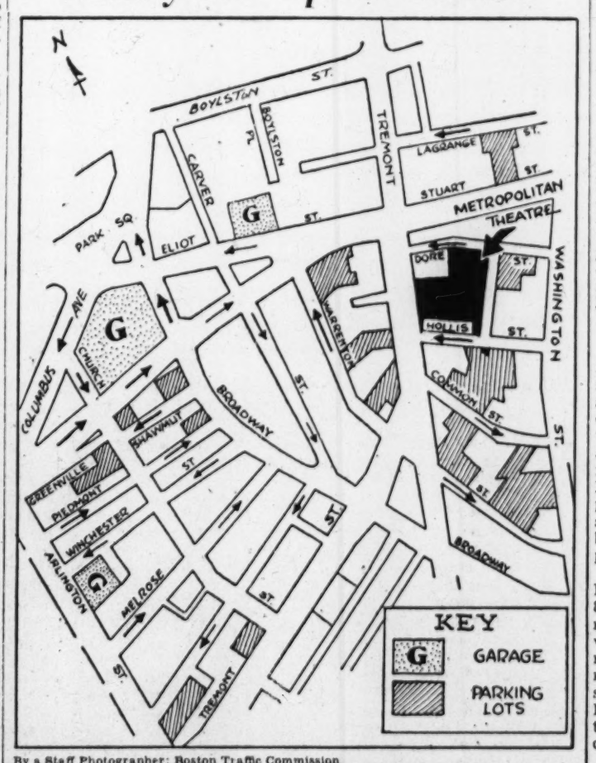
**Turnpike Cited**

The expert cited the Newburyport Turnpike as a flagrant example of road building under public pressure, rather than to meet future traffic volumes. The engineers made this Turnpike between 1916 and 1921 with only an 18-foot width, he said, even though the records show they knew this width would prove inadequate almost as soon as the pike was finished.

Since that time, the whole pike has been widened once, part of it has been widened twice and the remainder is to be widened for the second time as soon as funds are available. Why not wider than 18 feet in the first place? "There was just so much money," said Mr. Kitfield, "but there was great pressure to get the road built in the shortest time possible. That is the answer."

Although largely built in the early 1920's, Route 9 from Worcester to Brookfield was described by the highway engineer as one of many other flagrant examples of obsolete road design. That road had to go through all the towns and serve as much as possible of the previously developed properties because of local pressure, he stated.

## *Ready for Opera Traffic*

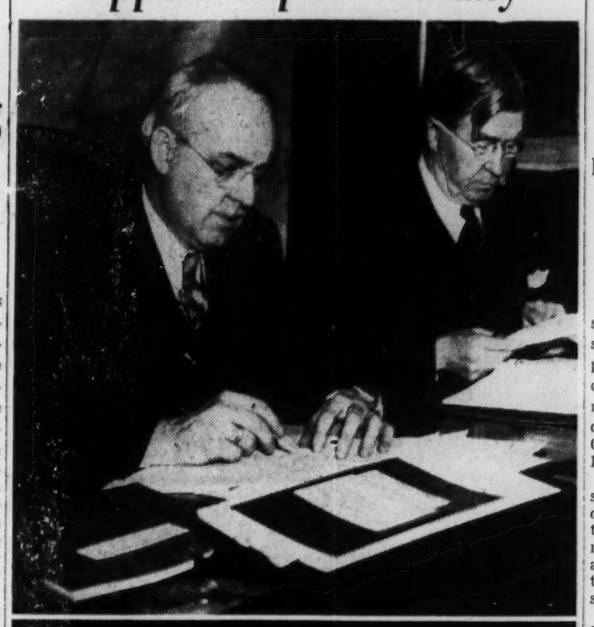



By a Staff Photographer; Boston Traffic Commission

**Streets in Metropolitan Theater Area**

**Arrows show the direction of traffic, including changes made for the period of the New York Metropolitan Opera Company engagement by the Boston Traffic Commission. The map also shows the principal parking lots and garages near the theater.**

## *Oppose Capital Penalty*



By a Staff Photographer

**Committee Hears Arguments**

**Top: Representative Arthur I. Burgess (left) and Senator John D. Mackay, both Republicans of Quincy, House and Senate Chairmen of the joint Legislative Judiciary Committee, listening to testimony at the hearing today to abolish capital punishment.**

**Bottom: Chief proponents of legislation to end the death penalty in Massachusetts: Samuel B. Levine, counsel, and Mrs. Herbert B. Ehrmann, secretary of the Council for Abolition of the Death Penalty.**

## Chinese Student at Radcliffe Speaks at War Relief Forum

Parisians must eat stale bread. That is the order of the German Government in Occupied France. Only bread which is 48 hours old is allowed to be sold.

That, related Miss Lydia Dan, Chinese student at Radcliffe College and personal friend of Madame Chiang Kai-shek, is because Frenchmen love fresh bread, and therefore if they were able to get it fresh, they would eat more of it.

Miss Dan was one of the speakers this morning on the War Relief Day program of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, an all-day affair arranged for the joint benefit of the war-stricken countries of England, Greece, and China.

**Tells Paris Experiences**

In an interview prior to her talk before the Club women, Miss Dan told of the acute shortages of food and fuel in Paris, known to her from personal experience since she was there until Nov. 27, when she left to come to the United States.

Miss Dan, who was studying at the Ecole Libre des Science Politique, said that she was taking her final exams during the German bombardment of Paris.

People who live in modern apartment houses in Occupied France are really worse off, she said, as far as heat is concerned than those who live in less pretentious homes, but who have fireplaces or methods of home heating. In one apartment house, Miss Dan described the situation where all of the tenants pooling their fuel tickets could purchase only half a ton of coal, while it required 53 tons to heat the house for the winter.

**Close Watch on Hoarding**

As for food, she said that after many meatless days a housewife might receive a notice saying that she would be permitted to purchase one can of sardines. "This will be delivered wrapped up in a paper, and if you are not careful you will find it full of oil." Miss Dan explained that holes are punched in the can before its sale so that its contents will have to be eaten immediately. This is to prevent any hoarding of food.

"I should like you to say this," Miss Dan went on. "We have over 80 wounded British officers in various French hospitals. They are well taken care of. In spite of the regulations rationing butter and milk, the dairy people try to smuggle some in for these men. Even French peasants will sacrifice their whole ration that these officers may have proper food."

Miss Dan, who was a worker at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Nanking for two years, was sent as a student attaché to the Chinese Embassy in Paris. She is working for a Ph. D. degree in government at Radcliffe. She plans to return to China and work for the Government there in the propaganda bureau.

Other speakers of the morning were Lewis R. Best, representing the British Consulate, Alexis Liatis, Greek Consul, and William Chamberlain of the American Red Cross.

Mrs. Walter H. Woods presided at the morning session, while Mrs W. O. B. Little took charge of the afternoon program, which featured a talk by Bradford Washburn on his Alaskan expedition.

## Cronin Is Elected Mayor of Marlboro

MARLBORO, Mass., March 26 (AP)—Michael P. Cronin was elected Mayor yesterday in a nonpartisan election to succeed the late Louis F. Ingalls. Mr. Cronin, President of the City Council and Acting Mayor since December, had a plurality of 254 votes over Daniel F. O'Connor, Water Commissioner.

## Events Around Greater Boston

### Tonight

New England Town Meeting. "Is This Our War?" will be discussed by Eric Starbuck of the Brooks School, North Andover, on the negative, and Prof. James A. McLaughlin, of the Harvard Law School, affirmative. In New England Town Hall, 264 Huntington Avenue, Boston, at 8 p. m.

Debate on the "Far Eastern Policy of the United States" by Dr. Bruce C. Hopper, Professor of Government at Harvard, and Dr. William R. Castle, Overseer at Harvard, former Under-Secretary of State and former Ambassador to Japan. Eighth of a series of lectures on "Chinese Thought," sponsored by the Chinese Students Club of Harvard University. In Room D, Emerson Hall, Harvard Yard, at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Musical evening sponsored by the Marblehead Arts Association. American music will be featured on the program. At the King Hooper Grange, Marblehead, at 8 p. m. Admission 25 cents.

Moving pictures on natural science and all its phases, presented by the Boston Scientific Film Society. At the Institute for Geographical Exploration, 2 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

### Thursday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "Landscape Paintings" by Miss Maginnis, at 11 a. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Mae Taylor, soprano, and Margret Kurkjian, pianist. In Fenway Court, at 2:45 p. m.

Tour to local housing projects, sponsored by the Institute of Modern Art, in conjunction with its current exhibition "Public Housing in the United States." The tours will include Charlestown, Mission Hill and Lenox Street projects. Busses will leave the Institute, 210 Beacon Street, at 2:45 p. m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Applications may be made by telephone or by mail.

International Gathering Estonian Afternoon, arranged by the Boston Estonian Society. There will be a talk on Estonia, music, and a social hour. At the International Institute, 190 Beacon Street, Boston, at 3 p. m. The public is cordially invited to attend.

Free public lecture on "Sea Power and Naval Strategy in the Present War" by Dr. Herbert Rosinski, formerly Lecturer on Military and Naval Theory to the German Naval Academy, Kiel, 1932-1935. Last of a series of lectures on "Command of the Sea," sponsored by the Lowell Institute. In the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 5 p. m.

**Entertainment Timetable: Page 16.**
**Radio Timetable: Page 12.**

## Governor Aids Anti-Capital Penalty Bill

**Letter from him is shown at hearing saying he would sign prison sentence alternative.**

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will sign any bill allowing Massachusetts juries to recommend life imprisonment as a substitute for capital punishment in first degree murder cases, Samuel B. Levine, counsel for the Massachusetts Council for the Abolition of the Death Penalty, revealed today.

As capital punishment opponents shifted their tactics of the past dozen years to support the alternative penalty bill rather than outright abolition of the death penalty, Mr. Levine presented a letter written by the Governor which said:

"If such a bill reaches my desk, I expect I shall sign it."

Approximately 50 persons appeared before the Legislative Committee on Judiciary to favor the alternative penalty proposal as the death penalty opponents conducted their strongest drive in recent years.

**Lyman Backs Alternative**

An important new public supporter of the alternative measure was Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, who was recorded in favor of the legislation by Walter S. Ryan, Deputy Commissioner of Correction.

Labor organizations, leading Boston society figures, the Rev. Howard Kellett, Charlestown Prison Chaplain, and five students of the Perkins Institution for the Blind were among the supporters of the life imprisonment recommendation.

Mr. Levine, who led the proponents, pointed out that in 1939, Stephen Early, Secretary to President Roosevelt, wrote a letter to Mrs. Herbert B. Ehrmann, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Society for the Abolition of the Death Penalty, stating that the President does not favor capital punishment but that the entire issue is for legislative and not executive action.

Several governors of Massachusetts, dating back to Gov. Edward Everett in 1836, have favored either outright abolition of capital punishment or life imprisonment as an alternate penalty, Mr. Levine said.

**The Molway and Barrett Case**

In 1940, he added, Representative Christian A. Herter, (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, favored the alternate penalty bill while Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose, President of the Senate, has introduced similar legislation in past years.

Senator Joseph B. Harrington (D) of Salem, who filed the bill, recalled that Clarence Molway and Louis Berrett, through a "fortunate coincidence" were saved from paying the death penalty for Lynn murders actually committed by the Millen brothers and Abe Faber.

Senator Harrington said that Molway and Berrett were "positively" identified by a parade of witnesses and that they would have been convicted except for the confessions of the Millens and Faber. He added that such an instance indicates the fallibility of the testimony of eye witnesses and he contended that "we ought not to have the death penalty at all, if such a miscarriage of justice is possible."

Mrs. Erhmann, a long-time fighter for abolition of the death penalty, declared:

"The death penalty is not an adequate deterrent against murder. Unless the death penalty can be proved a better deterrent than life imprisonment it has no place in a civilized community."

Mrs. Erhmann said that only five States now make capital punishment mandatory in first-degree murder cases: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, North Carolina and New Mexico.

## Fireworks Sale Ban Is Approved

Sale of fireworks to individuals would be outlawed in Massachusetts under legislation voted on favorably today by the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety, Senator George W. Krapf, R., of Pittsfield, Chairman, stated.

The vote broke a deadlock of three weeks standing. Although only two committee members voted against the measure today, at one time the committee stood six to six on the proposal. Under the bill, sale of fireworks is allowed only for the purpose of public display.

## Guns for Britain Voted in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 26 (AP)—A minority report from a legislative committee favoring a bill permitting contribution to Britain of guns confiscated by the Inland Fish and Game Department was accepted 18 to 8 today in the Maine Senate.

Senator Gail Laughlin (R) of Portland, said the weapons, valued at less than $1,000 would be sent to the American Committee for the Defense of British Homes for shipment to England. Reports from England, she said, described the need for such weapons as "desperate."

# Lever Brothers May Escape The Sale of British Holdings

Continued from Page 1

Nazi dominated hands, to the point where the $100,000,000 a year American business of Lever Brothers can be wrapped in a separate package for American buyers.

Since time is certainly of the essence in these British sales, it may be that Sir Edward Peacock, who is negotiating the sale of British assets in this country, may turn to more promising matters first. He declines to discuss the matter, but did say in New York the other day that he must "take first things first."

**Another Factor**

There is another factor that may affect further forced liquidations. That is passage of the Lend-Lease measure and its implementation with the $7,000,000,000 fund. Since British holdings in the country are believed to total a little less than $1,000,000,000, and would have to be sacrificed, they cannot enter the same picture with the goods to be made available by lending or leasing directly from the American government.

Finally, there is that point raised by certain American economic thinkers and emphasized strongly by Mr. Countway.

It is a question that Americans will no doubt want to ponder as the Nation drops its insularity and participates in the world community of nations in more realistic fashion: won't liquidation of British holdings accelerate formation of another "have-not" nation in the world, a Britain lacking overseas income on which to build and trade after the war?

The strict isolationist might favor such liquidation. "America for the Americans" he might say. But those with the political and economic experience of recent decades behind them, realizing the inevitable give and take throughout the economic world, and its consequent action and reaction throughout the political world, could not agree with the policy of seriously cutting down the investments of British people who must rebuild their homes and pay war taxes for many years to come.

**American Position**

The importance of the American position in this is magnified because of all British investments overseas those in the United States bear best promise of dividends during the critical years ahead.

Unilever, for example, is comprised of some 800 companies with investments in virtually every land except Soviet Russia. But the tide of war already has swept over the big plants in France and the Low Countries and doubtless damaged those in the homeland. Purchasing power has similarly been reduced.

This situation places a double value on the $8,000,000 or so a year that American Lever Brothers sends to be split up among Unilever's stockholders.

Mr. Countway, when asked whether he himself, or his associates, had thought of taking over Lever Brothers, said that he had not, that he did not believe it to be the thing to do. "The stronger England is economically after this thing is over, the better it will be for the United States.

"To have one more 'have-not' nation in the world will only aggravate the economic conditions which so largely are behind the present debacle. It is as necessary for the democracies to cooperate in building unity and strength in an economic way as it is for them to do this in a military way."

**Remains Calm**

Mr. Countway, who entered the soap business as a salesman for the old Curtis Davis Soap Co. of Cambridge a short time before it was taken over by William Lever in 1897, and has pushed Lux, Rinso, Lifebuoy, Spry and the currently much advertised soap that floats, Swan, sales up from less than $1,000,000 in 1913 when he became president, to $45,000,000 in 1930 and up to nearly $100,000,000 last year, is today genial and calm in the midst of the greatest of his undertakings since he successfully launched Spry in 1936.

Inside his big English-oak panelled office the atmosphere is studied and placid. You would never dream that this is general headquarters for a multi-million dollar campaign to launch a new floating soap.

Nor does Mr. Countway, whose annual statement of earned income brings more joy to the hearts of income tax collectors than does the similar tax return of any other American, save one or two Hollywood stars, appear greatly concerned over the possible sale of Lever Brothers to, say, an American competitor.

**Stand the Shock**

Mr. Countway, whose tailoring is the envy of all callers, is a solid gentleman who has the quality so greatly needed, according to General Sir Archibald Wavell, the ability to stand the shocks of battle.

And he has the additional advantage of having been associated with a firm of world-wide ramification, giving him an international outlook. To him the soap business illustrates the motion of world trade, coconut oil from the Philippines, essential oils from the Mediterranean, palm oil from Africa, vegetable oils from the great agricultural regions, manufacturing near markets, and energetic distribution and merchandising in the population centers.

Geographic boundaries don't mean much in a dirty world aspiring toward cleanliness, and it is Mr. Countway's belief that political boundaries shouldn't stand too much in the way of this aspiration, either.

The best way he can aid democracy, as he sees it at the moment, is to sell more soap, and build more profits to the end that the more flourishing their normal, peace time industries are after the war, the better off both America and Britain will be.

## Heads Soap Firm

By a Staff Artist

**Francis A. Countway**
President of Lever Brothers

## Congress Library To Honor Frost

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AMHERST, Mass., March 26—Robert Frost, three-time winner of the Pulitzer Prize for poetry and a member of the Amherst College faculty, will lecture at the Library of Congress in Washington tomorrow, it was announced here.

In honor of the poet's visit to Washington the library is holding an exhibit of his works including rare first editions, English and American printings, manuscripts and photographs. The Jones Library of Amherst has loaned 30 items from its special Robert Frost Collection.

Joseph Auslander, Consultant in English poetry at the Library of Congress, is in charge of the exhibition.

## *Unusual Middleton Jail Passes to Uses of WPA*

MIDDLETON, Mass., March 26 (AP)—Business has been so bad that the town lock-up, by order of the Selectmen, was turned over to the Works Projects Administration today.

The two-celled "hoosegow" has been unused for five years, and if there are any moths around they'll clear out pronto—because the WPA will use the erstwhile jail for storing moth exterminator equipment.

## Tax Rate Cuts Said to Depend On Road Funds

All hope of a tax rate reduction in Boston this year will be "shattered" if the Legislature fails to approve the distribution to cities and towns of $9,600,000 in highway fund money as proposed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau said today.

In a review of certain legislative matters affecting Boston the Bureau opposes the proposed $15,000,000 metropolitan sewerage construction program until Federal aid can be obtained.

The Bureau endorses the following proposals: Highway fund subsidy of $100,000 a year to help Boston meet the Sumner Tunnel deficit; assessment of the Boston Elevated deficit on a population basis in lieu of the so-called "use" formula now employed; a new deficit funding loan for Boston; and a comprehensive study of State-local financial relationships.

No mention is made of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's two traffic bills to provide City-owned parking garages and $19,400,000 in traffic improvements for Boston. Whether the Bureau will favor or oppose these important measures has not been made public.

## Sundials Put On Exhibition In Wellesley

A free exhibition of model sundials, emphasizing their present use and historical significance, is displayed every day this week from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. at the Gabriel Bradford High School in Wellesley Hills.

The display, arranged by R. Newton Mayall who has charge of the Harold Ernst collection of sundials at Harvard University, features models of Egyptian and Roman sundials built in the period from 1,500 B. C. to 200 A. D. Self-explanatory models showing how the sloping gnomon—the upright piece which indicates the shadow, and on which our present-day time-keeping methods are based—also are presented.

Included with the sundial models are pictures of the largest sundial known which covers an acre in Jaipur, India; the smallest sundial which is mounted on a finger ring now on display in the Ernst Collection, the Singing Tower dial, which tells the time of year, at Lake Wales, Fla.; the Cathedral Landmark dial which notes religious seasons, at Washington Cathedral, Washington; and a Flower Time sundial, made of growing plants, in Cypress Lawn Memorial Park, San Francisco.

## Refloated Liner Heads for Boston

After being held on rocks in Buzzards Bay for 13 days, the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company's steamer, Kent, was floated off last night and today returned through the Cape Cod Canal en route to Boston under convoy of the salvage tug, Resolute.

The Kent grounded March 12 on the way from Boston to Norfolk, Va., preparatory to being turned over to the United States Army for conversion into a troop ship.

Cargo was removed from the forward holds of the Kent while she was aground and was taken to New Bedford. When the Kent arrives at Boston, the remainder of the cargo will be removed to be forwarded to Norfolk by some other vessel.

Following discharge of the remainder of the cargo arrangements will be made to drydock the Kent and repair the hole in the hull. Then the vessel will be turned over to the Army.

### Weymouth Food Stamps

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—The Department of Agriculture has announced its stamp plan for distributing surplus food to needy persons will be established in about a month in Weymouth, Mass.

# N. H. Study Seeks an Outlet For Waste of Wood Products

**The Week in New Hampshire**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., March 26—In order to provide a potential new industry for New Hampshire and at the same time provide an outlet for such wood by-products as sawdust, shavings, slabs, and lignin, private and public funds are being used to carry on studies into a plastic substance that possibly could be produced from these materials.

Robert A. Caughey, organic chemist at the experimental station of the University of New Hampshire, reports the laboratory is "on the trail" of such a plastic. Laurence M. Meyer, State Industrial Agent, is assisting in the movement to raise $2,500 from various wood products concerns and the State will be asked to contribute a like amount toward financing further research.

A study has revealed that various wood manufacturing operations in New Hampshire annually produce about 68,000 tons of waste and that for the next two years the processing of hurricane timber will produce 150 tons of sawdust and shavings daily. These would be the source of the raw material for the new plastic being sought.

### Liquor Stores

Thomas A. Murray of Manchester, a member of Gov. Robert O. Blood's Executive Council, reveals that the State Liquor stores are showing a decided increase in gross sales for the first two months of 1941 as compared with the same period of 1940. Councilor Murray says that the increase for the first two months of this year over the first two months of 1940 amounted to $200,000. This announcement comes at a time when a battle is being waged to curb the powers of the State Liquor Commission and to reduce the costs of its operations.

The Liquor System has been the subject of constant attack by Governor Blood. The State Taxpayers Association and other organizations and groups have joined forces in the drive. While the Liquor Commission has never come under the control of the State budget, the Governor has made it plain that he thinks all State departments should come under such control.

Following the general attack and the suggestion of budget control, the Liquor Commission has now submitted a budget that provides for the dismissal of 20 of its 230 employees and an annual saving of more than $50,000.

### Auto Registration

When the deadline for obtaining 1941-42 New Hampshire motor vehicle registrations is reached April 1 it is anticipated that the total registrations will show a considerable increase over the figures of a year ago, based on the number of registrations issued so far. The big rush is now under way, in spite of the fact that the use of the new plates was permitted on and after March 1. On March 15 about 50 per cent of the number of registrations issued by last April 1 had been issued. When the figures showing an increase of about 5 per cent against the comparable dates of a year ago, the figures of 72,800 pleasure car and 18,300 commercial licenses of April 1, 1940, is expected to be exceeded by approximately 5 per cent on the same date this year. It is apparent that many of the pleasure cars now on the highways of the State will be laid up at least temporarily on April 1 as the total 1940-41 pleasure vehicle registrations are in excess of 105,000.

### Labor Troubles

There have been only 38 strikes in New Hampshire in the last two years, according to the biennial report of State Labor Commissioner John S. B. Davie. Commissioner Davie, commenting on the strikes in his report, points out that 20 resulted from wage disputes, nine from alleged discrimination, six from working conditions, two from wages and conditions of employment, and one from disagreement over a determination of "normal conditions." Turning to the manner in which the disputes were settled, the report points out that the State Labor Commissioner settled 24, the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration took care of eight, five were settled by employees and employers without outside interference, and one was settled by an outside agency.

### Housing Units

Entirely apart from the several hundred housing units for Portsmouth planned by other Federal agencies, the Defense Homes Corporation will start construction on 100 single-family dwellings in Portsmouth near the Greenland town line as soon as weather permits, according to the Federal Housing Authority underwriter for New Hampshire. Unlike the other housing developments planned for Portsmouth, this Defense Homes program is classified as permanent and while the houses are to be rented to defense workers in that area during the period of the emergency, they will be offered for sale after the emergency. The average cost of the units will be $4,500, they will have two and three bedrooms each, and $35 to $45 a month is expected to be the rental. The development will call for 6,950 feet of streets and the park and plazas will cover nearly four acres of land. Lots will have a minimum width of 65 feet.

# N.Y., N.H. & H. Moves Against Equities Sale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 26 (AP) — The Interstate Commerce Commission's reorganization plan to liquidate the equity of share holders in the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad was opposed today by the carrier's directorate as preventing "participation by the present stockholders in any future prosperity."

President Howard S. Palmer said yesterday in his annual report to stockholders that the company would fight the plan, which he termed "unwarranted and unfair."

The Commission, Mr. Palmer charged, "failed to give effect to three important factors bearing on the value of equity of present stockholders" and listed them as:

1. Perpetual leasehold rights in the Grand Central Terminal and perpetual easement over the New York & Harlem Railroad.
2. Current improvement in earnings and future prospects and the company's recuperative powers as demonstrated by its past earnings record.
3. The effect of the cancellation, as provided in its plan, of claims of the Old Colony and Boston & Providence Railroads.

The directors, Mr. Palmer said, "propose to continue to take all possible steps to prevent wiping out the interest of the present stockholders."

The modified reorganization plan, which requires acquisition of all properties of the Old Colony and inclusion of the Boston & Providence Railroads, was issued by the Commission on Feb. 26, 1941, and certified to the Federal Court the following day. Objections must be filed by April 7 and supporting briefs by May 5. No date has been set for oral argument.

## *Census Forecasts Bigger N. H. House*

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 26 (AP)—The New Hampshire House of Representatives, already one of the largest legislative bodies in the Nation, may have its membership increased from 423 to 463 or more in 1943.

The State Constitution entitles each community to one seat for its first 600 population and one for each 1,200 inhabitants in addition. The 1940 census placed New Hampshire's population at 491,524—an increase of 26,000.

House Speaker Charles H. Barnard told his colleagues that at least 40 more seats consequently would be available in 1943 unless the State adopted a constitutional amendment changing the basis of representation.

# Traveler's Aid, Boston Branch Observes 25 Years of Service

Twenty-five years of service by the Boston Branch of the Traveler's Aid Society was hailed by public officials and citizens today at a special anniversary celebration.

About 150 members and friends of the Society gathered for its annual meeting and anniversary at the Dartmouth Street residence of Mrs. Edwin S. Webster, a charter member.

It was expected that Gardiner H. Swift, President of the Society, would be re-elected.

The Society's annual report stated that during the past year considerable aid has been given to child refugees and native Americans arriving from Europe through its co-operation with the New York office and with Canadian authorities.

It was also reported that the National Travelers Aid Society expects to set up two special stations in New England to assist specifically in the increasingly large amount of travel resulting from the national defense activities and establishment of military camps.

Where these stations will be located, it was reported, remains to be determined, but the Boston branch expects additional work in the coming year to assist in this program.

The annual report stated that the Society gave out information to 9,000 travelers in Boston during the past year, assisted 6,732 cases where strangers were confused or lost and handled 258 runaway cases. This represented about the usual amount of business, it was stated.

The Boston Traveler's Aid Society was established in 1916, growing out of similar work carried on by the Y. M. C.A. since 1866. It receives its chief support from the Community Fund.

# Boston Sends Many War Boxes

Approximately 20,000 individual packages for soldiers in enemy prison camps, of which 422 came from Greater Boston, have been shipped abroad since the first of the year, officials of the Greater Boston Chapter of the American Red Cross said today.

These packages, which are addressed to specified prisoners by the donors, cost $2.20 each and include various foods such as evaporated milk, cocoa, and prepared meats. The donor simply pays the $2.20 and gives the address of the prisoner to the Red Cross authorities, who prepare the package and send it. Such packages go postage free and are distributed under supervision of the International Red Cross in Geneva, according to officials here.

This system, by which individual packages are sent to specified prisoners, is not affected by the addition of a new program for nationality groups, it was explained. Under this new program, nationality groups in this country, as for example the Greeks of Boston, could gather funds or clothing, and turn these contributions over to the Red Cross for use in collective shipments to be distributed to the neediest but unspecified prisoners of the same nationality.

Persons in this country can contribute either articles of clothing or funds for food or comfort articles to the "nationality" shipments. But neither food nor clothing prepared by individual donors is accepted for shipment to specified prisoners. One wishing to send such a package must contribute the money, which will be used for a package of food prepared by the Red Cross, as outlined above.

## N. H. Town Plans Own U. S. Census

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—The little town of Chesterfield, N. H., will have a census of its own, nearly a year after the completion of the 1940 count.

Senator Charles W. Tobey, (R) of New Hampshire was notified by census officials that a request of the town for a new census would be granted, but there still might be some woe in store for residents unless the State law permitted allocation of State Legislature seats and highway funds to be based on the new returns.

The town, agreeing to appropriate funds for a new census, contended its population was 759 last year whereas the Census Bureau reported 591. In 1930 the Census gave Chesterfield an official population of 704.

Town fathers told Senator Tobey they were so confident many residents had been overlooked last year, they were willing to foot the bill.

Behind their demands for retaking of the census, Senator Tobey explained was the fact representation in the Legislature was based on official returns.

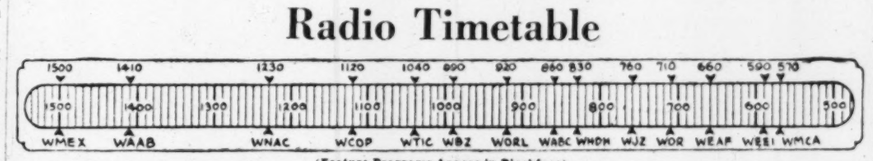
## Connecticut State Funds to Increase

HARTFORD, Conn., March 26 (AP)—Increased industrial and business activity in Connecticut as a result of the national defense program will be largely responsible for an anticipated $6,000,000 in the State's general fund during the two years beginning next July 1, the official budget showed.

The State's fiscal experts predicted an increased yield of $1,500,000 in the corporation business tax alone, marked increases in the unincorporated business tax, taxes on insurance companies and utilities and levies on cigarettes and liquor were also anticipated, the report showed.

Copies of the report, which estimated 1941-1943 receipts at $61,990,800 as compared with expenditures of $55,837,600 during the current biennium, were distributed to members of the General Assembly.

# Radio Timetable




(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1470kc-WMEX-204m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 Mary M. McBride | Orphans of Divorce; sk. | "Mary Marlin"; sketch | Musical program | Sports and music |
| 3:15 Treasury of Song | Honeymoon Hill; sketch | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | Hal Grayson's Orchestra | Sports and music |
| 3:30 New England Home | John's Other Wife; sk. | Pepper Young's Family | Bob Nichols' Hawaiians | Sports and music |
| 3:45 News; Music | Just Plain Bill; sketch | "Vic and Sade"; sketch | Bob Nichols' Hawaiians | Sports and music |
| 4:00 "Portia Blake" | "Mother o' Mine" | "Backstage Wife"; sk. | Drake Civic Symphony | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 "We, the Abbotts" | "Susan, Be Smooth"; women's program | "Stella Dallas"; serial | Orchestra | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 "Hilltop House" | Edgar A. Guest; News | "Lorenzo Jones"; drama | "The Johnson Family" | John Kiley, organist |
| 4:45 "Kate Hopkins" | | "Young Widder Brown" | Mark Love, bass; organ | Comic Page Club |
| 5:00 "The Goldbergs" | "Don Winslow"; sketch | "Girl Alone"; sketch | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 "The O'Neills" | "Little Orphan Annie" | "Lone Journey"; sketch | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous | Drama Behind the News; | "Jack Armstrong"; sk. | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines | Tom Mix; sketch | "Life Can Be Beautiful" | Frank Ryan, Sports | News Service |
| 6:00 Edwin C. Hill, news | News; music; weather | News Service | "Captain Midnight"; sk. | Dance Time |
| 6:15 Hedda Hopper | Dinner Music | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Dance Time |
| 6:30 News Review | Dinner Music | Musical Rendezvous | News | Dinner Music |
| 6:45 "The World Today" | Lowell Thomas | RFD Melodies | Memory Lane | Sports, Frank Fallon |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces"; comedy sk. | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Frank Blair, news | Chico Simone's Orchestra |
| 7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor | Mr. Keen; sketch | Newsroom of the Air | "Fu Manchu" | Five Star News |
| 7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek"; | Cavalcade of America | "Inside of Sports" | "The Lone Ranger"; sk. | Attuck's Chorus |
| 7:45 comedy drama | Cavalcade of America | Waltz Time | "The Lone Ranger"; sk. | Attuck's Chorus |
| 8:00 "Big Town"; Edward G. Robinson | "Quiz Kids" with Joe Kelly, m. c.; speaker | Tony Martin, tenor; or. | N. E. Town Meeting: "Is This Our War?" | "Fireside Time" |
| 8:15 "Dr. Christian"; | "Manhattan at Midnight"; dramatic sk. | 'How Did You Meet?"; sk. | N. E. Town Meeting: "Is This Our War?" | WMEX Drama Shop |
| 8:30 dramatization; News | | Party; Louise Massey | | Ranny Weeks' Orchestra |
| 8:45 | | and the Westerners | | Bobby Hackett's Orch. |
| 9:00 Star Theater: Fred | Frontline Headlines | "Time to Smile"; Eddie | Gabriel Heatte | Pages From the Classical |
| 9:15 Allen; Kenny | Waltz Music | Cantor; vocalist; orch. | News Service | Album |
| 9:30 Baker; Portland | Quiz program with | "Mr. District Attorney"; | China Relief Program: | Classical Album |
| 9:45 Hoffa; orchestra | Jimmy Flynn; News | dramatic sketch | W. Willkie; Pearl Buck | Five Star News |
| 10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch. | Concert Hall of the Air | Kay Kyser's College of | Raymond Gram Swing | Local Sports |
| 10:15 Public Affairs | Concert Hall of the Air | Musical Knowledge | An Observer Speaks | Local Sports |
| 10:30 Frazier Hunt | Col. William J. Donovan | Kay Kyser's College of | Col. William J. Donovan | Local Sports |
| 10:45 News; Sports | Col. William J. Donovan | Musical Knowledge | Col. William J. Donovan | Local Sports |
| 11:00 News; weather | News; Music; Weather | News Service | Boake Carter, recorded | Local Sports |
| 11:15 "Master Works of | "Music You Want"; | Local News; Weather | Sport program | Local Sports |
| 11:30 Music" | "Music You Want" | "Tony Pastor's Orchestra | Sport program | Day's End |
| 11:45 Col. W. J. Donovan | "Music You Want" | Tony Pastor's Orchestra | Sport program | Day's End; News |

## *Thursday's Programs*

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1470kc-WMEX-204m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Top o' the Morning | News; Musical Clock | Organ recital | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:15 On Your Toes | Musical Clock; News | News Service | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:30 Sports; News | Studio Program | George and Dixie | Headline News | |
| 7:45 News; weather | News; weather | "Musical Clock" | Bailey Axton, songs | |
| 8:00 News of Europe | "Bandstand" | News Service | "Eight Bells" | Five Star News |
| 8:15 Caroline Cabot | Morning Toast | Weather; news | "Morning Watch" | "Musical Timetable" |
| 8:30 "Rowdy Revue" | Headline News; Morning | "Musical Roundup" | Jacobson's Rhythms | "Musical Timetable" |
| 8:45 Jimmie and Dick | Toast | Movie talk; Music | Jacobson's Rhythms | "Musical Timetable" |
| 9:00 Home Planning | News; Talk; Music | N. E. Town Hall Party | "The Merry-Go-Round" | Zelma Larsson's Music |
| 9:15 American School of | As You Like It | Food News | Government Reports | Zelma Larsson's Music |
| 9:30 the Air | Studio Program | The Breakfast Club | Choir Loft | "Good Morning Cheer" |
| 9:45 Hymn recital | Shopping talk | "Musical Roundup" | Ted King, songs | "Good Morning Cheer" |
| 10:00 By Kathleen Norris | Mastersingers | This Small Town | New England Cupboard | Studio Speaker |
| 10:15 Myrt and Marge | "Vic and Sade"; sketch | "Bachelor's Children" | Singing Strings | Studio Speaker |
| 10:30 "Stepmother"; sk. | "Story of Mary Marlin" | "Ellen Randolph"; sk. | Musical Calisthenics | "Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 WEEI Food Fair | Two Men and a Girl | The Guiding Light" | "25 Years Ago Today" | "Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 Mary Lee Taylor | Mildred W. Carlson | The Man I Married | News Service | Letter-Quest; with John |
| 11:15 "Martha Webster" | "The Family Circle" | "Against the Storm" | Melody Strings | Kiley and J. MacMaster |
| 11:30 "Big Sister"; sk. | "Harvey and Dell"; sk. | "The Road of Life" | Poultry talk | Singing "Surf Riders" |
| 11:45 "Aunt Jenny" | Weather; Music | "David Harum"; sketch | U. S. Navy Band | News Service |
| 12:00 Kate Smith, talk | News; Talks; Stocks | "Of Human Bondage" | News Service | "Rhythm Revue" |
| 12:15 "Girl Marries" | Andrini Continentals | Musical Roundup | Agricultural talk | "Rhythm Revue" |
| 12:30 "Helen Trent" | National Farm and | Singin' Sam | Italian music program | Sports; Weather; Music |
| 12:45 "Our Gal Sunday" | Home Hour; Walter | Musical Roundup | Italian music program | "The Monitor News" |
| 1:00 "Life Beautiful" | Blaufuss' Homesteaders | News Service | "We Are Always Young" | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 "Woman in White" | Tony Wons' Scrapbook | "As the Twig Is Bent" | "Edith Adams' Future" | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 "Right to Happiness" | Agriculture news | Marjorie Mills; house- | "Government Girl" | Novachord Impressions |
| 1:45 "Road of Life" | News; Weather | hold talk | "I'll Find My Way" | The Lark |
| 2:00 Dramatic sketch | Musical program | "Light of the World" | News, Cedric Foster | Sing Song Time |
| 2:15 "Joyce Jordan" | Your Library on the Air | "The Mystery Man" | Military Defense talk | Tenor and organ |
| 2:30 Fletcher Wiley | U. S. Marine Band | "Valiant Lady"; drama | School of the Air | Harry Horlick's Orch |
| 2:45 'Home of the Brave' | U. S. Marine Band | "Grimms Daughter" | School of the Air | News Service |
| 3:00 Mary M. McBride | "Orphans of Divorce" | "Mary Marlin"; sketch | Harvard - Johns Hopkins | Sports and music |
| 3:15 Treasury of Song | "Honeymoon Hill" | "Ma Perkins"; drama | debate on the Control | Sports and music |
| 3:30 Food News; "Hub" | "John's Other Wife" | Pepper Young's Family | of the American Press | Sports and music |
| 3:45 News; Music | "Just Plain Bill" | "Vic and Sade"; comedy | by a Federal Committee | Sports and music |
| 4:00 "Portia Blake"; sk. | "Mother o' Mine" | "Backstage Wife"; sk. | "It's Dance Time" | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 "We, the Abbotts" | Club Matinee; variety | "Stella Dallas" | Henry Cincone's Orch. | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 "Hilltop House" | Club Matinee; variety | "Lorenzo Jones"; sketch | "The Johnson Family" | Marion Jenkins, contralto |
| 4:45 "Kate Hopkins" | Edgar A. Guest; News | "Young Widder Brown" | Musical program | "Comic Page Club" |
| 5:00 "The Goldbergs" | "Don Winslow"; sketch | "Girl Alone"; sketch | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 "The O'Neills" | "Little Orphan Annie" | "Lone Journey"; sketch | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 Rhythm Rendezvous | "Superman"; sketch | "Jack Armstrong"; sk. | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 Scattergood Baines | "Tom Mix"; sketch | "Life Can Be Beautiful" | Frank Ryan, sports | News Service |
| 6:00 Edwin C. Hill, News | News; Music; Weather | News Service | "Captain Midnight" | Dance Time |
| 6:15 Bill Elliott, songs | Dinner Music | "Sports Roundup" | Dinner Concert | Dance Time |
| 6:30 Paul Sullivan | Dinner Music | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Dinner Music |
| 6:45 The World Today | Lowell Thomas, news | "R. F. D. Melodies" | "Memory Lane" | Sports, Frank Fallon |
| 7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces"; sketch | Fred Warings Orchestra | Frank Blair, news | Chico Simone's Orchestra |
| 7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor | "Mr. Keen"; sketch | Newsroom of the Air | "Here's Morgan" | "Who's News" |
| 7:30 "Vox Pop"; inter- | Xavier Cugat's Or., with | Serenaders | Concert Miniatures | The Staley Players; |
| 7:45 views | Yvette | "Confidentially Yours" | Concert Miniatures | dramatization |
| 8:00 "Ask - It - Basket"; | "Pot o' Gold"; Horace | Fanny Brice, H. Stafford; | Wythe Williams | Fireside Time |
| 8:15 questions; answers | Heidt's Orchestra | songs; orchestra | "Border Patrol" | Amer. Legion Auxiliary |
| 8:30 "City Desk"; news- | Tommy Dorsey's Orches- | "The Aldrich Family," | "In Chicago Tonight"; | Ranny Weeks' Orchestra |
| 8:45 paper drama; News | tra; vocalists | starring Ezra Stone | variety program | Bobby Hackett's Orch |
| 9:00 Major Bowes' Ama- | The Village Schoolhouse; | Music Hall: Don Ameche; | Address by James A. | Pages From the Classical |
| 9:15 teur Hour | quiz program | Bob Burns; Connie Bos- | Farley | Album |
| 9:30 Major Bowes' Ama- | News; America's Town | well; Music Maids; or- | Alfred Wallenstein's Sin- | Boston Olympics vs. |
| 9:45 teur Hour | Meeting: "How Does | chestra; guests | fonietta | Washington Eagles |
| 10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch. | This War Threaten the | Rudy Vallee Show; or- | Lew Conrad's Orchestra | hockey game from Bos- |
| 10:15 "Radio's Moving | American Farmer?" | chestra guests | News Service | ton Garden; John Reilly, |
| 10:30 Day"; drama | 'Ahead of the Headlines' | Network program | Chicago Symphony Or- | Jay Wesley, announcers |
| 10:45 News; Sports | "The Deportee Dilemma" | Network program | chestra; Dr. Frederick | Five Star News |
| 11:00 Weather; Music | News; Music; Weather | News Service | Stock, conductor | Ranny Weeks' Orchestra |
| 11:15 Master Works of | "Music You Want" | Local news; Weather | Bruins-Toronto hockey | Nye Mayhew's Orchestra |
| 11:30 Music; records | "Music You Want" | Tony Pastor's Orchestra | Parade of the News; | "Day's End" |
| 11:45 Guy Lombardo's Or. | "Music You Want" | Tony Pastor's Orchestra | recorded | "Day's End"; News |

## Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc). Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Tower News reradiocast by recording.

**For Thursday, March 27**

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc). Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Reradiocast of Tower News by recording.

## *Short Waves in Boston*

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m):
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—World Affairs Round Table.
9:30 p. m.—Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)

First English Hour
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Jose Bethencourt's Rumba Band; Lowell Thomas.

Second Portuguese Hour
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Frankie Masters' Orchestra; "Easy Does It."

Second Spanish Hour
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Symphonic Concert.

Third Spanish Hour
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Andrini Continentals; Piano Recital; Rhythmic Melodies.

Second English Hour
10:00 p. m.—News in English; Jeno Bartal's Orchestra; Dramatic sketch.

## *Today on Short Waves*

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour." Talk by Captain Cyril Falls, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Berlin—6:45 p. m.—Master Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in Hungarian; Army March; News in English; News Letter in Hungarian and English; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Popular Songs. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.16 meg., 19 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by Lt. Com. Thomas Woodrooffe, R. N. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—Tonight We Present—Finnish Piano Music, by Gordon Bryan. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Opera: First and Second Acts of "The Bartered Bride," by Federico Smetana. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.68 meg., 31.1 m.; 2 RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by Lieut. Com. Thomas Woodrooffe, R. N. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

**Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.**

## *'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'*

**For Thursday, March 27**
12:45 WMEX 1470kc

## Ames Award Is Made

E. Langdon Burwell of Buffalo, N. Y., and Donald A. Donahue of Lawrence have been selected for the Ames Award of $150, Harvard University announced yesterday. The grant is made each year to two or three Harvard seniors who display outstanding qualities of character and leadership, similar to those of the late Richard G. Ames and Henry R. Ames, in whose memory the award is made.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A DIVISION OF GENERAL FOODS

# Delaware Coast Artillery Arrives at Camp Edwards

News briefs from New England military and defense centers:

**Edwards Welcomes 198th**—At 11 a. m. today first of four motor convoys carrying 1,600 men of the 198th Coast Artillery, Delaware National Guard, arrived at Camp Edwards from Camp Upton, Long Island. Other sections were due to arrive at 12:15, 2 and 3 p. m. On hand to greet the new outfit were Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, Commander of the 26th Division, and Col Pierre B. Keefer, officer in charge of National Guard affairs in the First Corps Area, representing Maj Gen. James A. Woodruff.

**Volunteer Record** — Claiming a State-wide record matched by only one other draft district in the entire country, Selective Service Board 57 at Easthampton, Mass., reported today that it expected to complete the fiscal year without calling a single draftee. All of the 107 men already sent to camp have been volunteers, and the Board needs only a few more "V-men" to complete its 1940-1941 quota.

**Induction Schedule** — Induction of 1,400 draftees under the Tenth Selective Service Call of the First Corps Area will commence April 10 and will be completed April 12, Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff announced today. The tenth call, issued a week ago by General Woodruff, will take 210 men from Maine, 82 from Vermont, 575 from Massachusetts, 212 from Rhode Island, and 321 from Connecticut. All selectees in this call will go to Fort Devens.

**Room for War Games** — The Yankee Division has obtained 15,000 additional acres of Cape Cod land for field maneuvers and may shortly acquire 15,000 more acres, it is announced. Lt Col. Edward D. Sirois, Chairman of a board of officers assigned to obtain trespass rights on land adjacent to the cantonment, said that the "Cape people were most co-operative, particularly when they realized that large additional areas adjacent to the reservation were needed to give the Y. D. space for necessary training." Land in addition to the 22 square miles of the military reservation is needed because of the large amount of space now taken up by target ranges.

**26th Still Short** — The Yankee Division was reported as being still short 1,745 men of its prescribed strength of 18,845. The quota was expected to be filled by today but a slight falling off in the number of Selectees arriving delayed reaching of the goal.

**State Forests for Training**—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has asked the Massachusetts Legislature to draft and pass general legislation permitting the War Department to use land in State Forests for military training purposes. He said that the State already had three such requests—two from Fort Devens and one from Camp Edwards — and asked "prompt and earnest consideration" of the requests "as the training season is now rapidly approaching." The Governor suggested that the Commissioner of Conservation might be empowered to approve all similar requests subject to approval of the Chief Executive and his Council, either for the duration of the "current emergency" or for a definite period of years.

**Green Mountain Guard** — Maj. Charles N. Barber, treasurer of Norwich University and State Selective Service Director, has been appointed commander of the recently authorized Vermont Home Guard with rank of Colonel. Gov. William H. Wills also appointed Jack B. Wood, Treasurer of the Central Vermont Railway, as a Lieutenant Colonel.

# Bundles for Britain in Boston

By a Staff Photographer

**New Office of Bundles for Britain, Inc.**

Quarters for a branch were opened for the first time today at 355 Boylston Street, Boston, next door to the Arlington Street Church, with "open house" festivities from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 3 to 6 p. m.

Participating in the opening were Mrs. Wales Latham, President and Founder of Bundles for Britain; Mrs. Francis G. Shaw, Chairman of the Boston branch; Mrs. Ernest Lovering, and Mrs. Carl Andem, shown above, left to right.

# Annular Eclipse of the Sun In South America Tomorrow

A superimposition of the moon's disk on the face of the sun will cast a band of shadow 150 miles wide, halfway across South America, tomorrow.

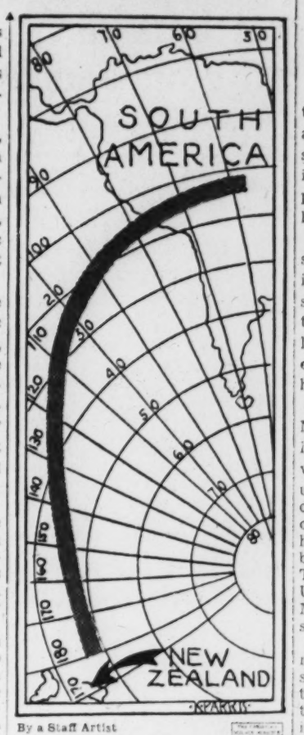
This annular eclipse of the sun, too far south to be seen from North America, will be viewed as a partial eclipse in other parts of South America (except the eastern tip), the Antarctic, the Southern Pacific Ocean, Central America and part of the West Indies.

The path of the annual eclipse will begin in the Southern Pacific 300 miles S. E. of New Zealand, longitude 164 degrees west, latitude 36 degrees 23′ south, and will extend into Columbia near the Ecuador border, longitude 74 degrees 32′ west, latitude 1 degree 9′ south. At its maximum duration the annual phase will last 7 minutes and 41 seconds.

Such an eclipse, seen last in the southwestern United States on April 7, 1940, is useful to astronomers in studying atmosphere layers of the sun, according to B. J. Bok, Associate Professor of Astronomy at Harvard University.

In an annular eclipse the moon is too far away from the earth to cover completely a view of the sun and a bright lining or "limb" of the sun shows around the moon's periphery. This "limb" is easy to study during an eclipse because at this time the glare of the sun's rays are largely taken away. Professor Bok said.

The largest number of eclipses that can occur in a year is three lunar and four solar, or two lunar and five solar. The least number in a year is two, both being solar eclipses, according to Mrs. R. Newton Mayall, assistant at the Harvard Observatory.




By a Staff Artist

**South America's Eclipse**

Map of path of the annular eclipse which will take place tomorrow in the Southern Pacific and South America.

# Radio Fights Bill for No Air Liquor Ads

*By the Associated Press*

Massachusetts radio stations protested as "unfair, discriminatory and unnecessary" today a bill designed to bar them from advertising liquor—a proposal backed by prohibition groups "to keep the homes free from temptation."

Thomas F. McMahon of Boston, sponsor of the measure, at a hearing before a legislative committee, said that "present conditions enable the radio to hold an intemperance lecture every day regardless of its effect upon the children in the homes."

Harold Fellows, Chairman of the Massachusetts State Broadcasters, in opposition, maintained that it would result only in diverting liquor advertising to newspapers and contended that the great majority of radio stations do not advertise hard liquor now. The measure was backed by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Women's Union for Political Action, and the Ministers' Union of the Hyde Park section of Boston.

Mr. Fellows led a delegation representing nearly every radio station in the State. They argued that if there was any necessity for the measure the place to propose it was in Congress and not in the Legislature.

The Massachusetts Brewers' Association also opposed the bill, contending that they were engaged in "keen competition" with out-of-State brewers, and that the bill would hurt their business.

# Over 40 Communities Oppose Larger Metropolitan District

Representatives from more than 40 Massachusetts municipalities appeared before the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs today to oppose legislation proposed by a special recess commission which would embrace 124 cities and towns in an enlarged Metropolitan District, as compared to the present 38.

Under the commission's proposal the present radius of 11 miles would be extended to a radius of 25 miles from the State House, embracing 2,735,000 people.

William Stanley Parker, Boston architect representing Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, told the Committee the present Metropolitan District was laid out in "the horse and buggy days" and that development of the automobile makes the enlarged radius a logical and necessary step.

Lawrence B. Fletcher, Secretary of the Trustees of Public Reservations, said the expansion is needed to include areas which had enjoyed Metropolitan District Commission park and recreational facilities without contribution to the cost.

Harris A. Reynolds, Secretary of the Massachusetts Forests and Parks Association, said the increased assessment on cities and towns in the 25-mile radius would average "only 40 cents" a $1,000 valuation, while Henry M. Channing, of Sherborn, said most towns cannot adequately finance park improvements as the M. D. C. has done. He pointed out that 19 important recreational parks are included in the 25-mile radius.

Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman the M. D. C., who also favored the recess commission's recommendation, said the expansion would open up recreational areas at Sudbury and Framingham, where the new emergency reservoir will soon go into operation.

The opposition to the 25-mile proposal was opened by Kendall T. Bates, Chairman of the Cohasset Board of Selectmen, who pointed out that his town now pays $279 for its share of Nantasket Beach, although "none of our people ever go there." He added that Cohasset's share under the new plan would be raised to $3,000.

Henry W. Connor, Executive Secretary of the Lowell Taxpayers' Association, opposed the legislation, saying the proponents "are trying to sell us a bill of goods." He stated that under the bill Lowell's cost might rise to $75,000 a year, adding "from the Lowell point of view it would be more logical to pay assessments to New Hampshire because that is the recreation outlet for our residents."

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# Flying Cadets; Army Calls For 800 a Month

At least 800 Flying Cadets a month—more than eight times the number now being accepted—will have to be recruited in New England if the steadily mounting quota for pilots in the Army Air Corps is to be met, Major Willis S. Fitch, General Chairman of the New England Flying Cadet Commission, declared today.

Addressing a joint meeting of the recently appointed Flying Cadet Commission—a civilian group—and officers of the First Corps Area, Major Fitch said that War Department plans to create an air force equal to the combined forces of Germany and Great Britain may eventually mean that the First Corps Area will have to supply 8,000 pilots.

Today's meeting, attended by State Chairman of the Flying Cadet Commission or their representatives, was to organize a program to aid the First Corps Area Recruiting Staff in enlisting cadets.

**Need Stressed**

Stressing the need for more young men eligible for the Flying Cadets, Major Fitch said that it may be necessary to relax educational requirements, which at present call for two years of college or the equivalent. In regard to this requirement Raymond P. Baldwin, State Chairman of the Cadet Commission, pointed out that the RAF has found that truck drivers are among their better pilots.

Outlining a tentative progrom for Massachusetts which may be adopted in the other New England States, Mr. Baldwin said that cooperation of local draft boards, local defense committees, and American Legion post commanders will be sought in an effort to secure the names of young men who are potential candidates for the Flying Cadets.

Present requirements are that the candidate be between 20 and 26 years of age, inclusively, single, an American citizen, and with two years of college or its equivalent.

**Logical Sources**

Local draft boards, Mr. Baldwin said, would be the logical sources of names except for those young men between 20 and 21. Committees to be appointed for each draft board district would work with the local boards. Names of candidates too young to have registered in the draft may be secured from high schools and private schools, he added.

# Tobin Opposes Old-Age Increases

Warning that an economic condition "worse than anything we have seen in the past 10 years" will follow upon cessation of the defense program, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today asked Boston members of the State Legislature to vote against increased old-age assistance payments and other expenditures which might further damage Boston's fiscal structure.

The Mayor, host at a Parker House luncheon to the Boston Senators and Representatives, also predicted another consequential drop in Boston assessed valuations this year. This drop may be as great as $30,000,000, he told the group, representing a total drop in valuations of 25 per cent since 1930.

This drop in valuations has forced a $40 tax rate to bring in the same revenue that a $30 tax rate would have brought in on 1930 valuations, the Mayor pointed out. The continued yearly shrinkage in valuations is a principal factor in forcing higher tax rates, he emphasized.

The Mayor also opposed a bill which would make an increase in Sumner Tunnel fares from 15 cents to 20 cents. He said this might interfere with the City's present efforts to improve Sumner Tunnel revenues.

# N. E. Shippers Board Hits St. Lawrence Seaway Project

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 26 (AP)—The New England Shippers Advisory Board unanimously adopted a resolution today opposing the proposed St. Lawrence Seaway and power project because it "cannot properly be considered a defense measure, as the power and transport added . . . could not conceivably be available for at least four years."

The resolution, presented at the annual meeting, declared that there was "no necessity for the transportation that would be provided for only about seven months each year."

"The money, material, manpower and machinery that would be required for the consummation of the plan," it read further, "should be conserved for direct use in the essential national defense program."

The Board's action followed an address by Tom J. McGrath, Executive Director of the National St. Lawrence Project Conference, who said that the plan had President Roosevelt as "its principal, and almost its only sponsor," and that the undertaking "is cloaked with a mantle of national defense."

"I think it is safe to assert, without any doubt, that this proposal would not have been revived at this time except for the fact that the national emergency affords, at least in the minds of its proponents, a valid excuse to urge its adoption."

He said that the seaway "should not be characterized at this time as a defense measure."

Addressing the Board earlier, Warren C. Kendall, Chairman of the Car Service Division of the Association of American Railroads, said that rail transportation "bottlenecks," a drag on national defense, had been eliminated.

"Lessons have been taken from the 'bottlenecks' of the past, and the remedy applied before anything resembling a restriction of this kind could arise in freight transportation," Mr. Kendall asserted at the annual meeting.

He said that large numbers of troops and great quantities of materials for national defense projects had been moved by rail promptly and efficiently.

This has been made possible through creation of agencies that the railroads lacked during the last World War, he declared.

He referred to establishment of a manager of port traffic and the military transportation section of the Association of American Railroads as responsible for an increase in the volume handled through Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific ports without congestion.

"The setup is such that through this co-operative effort any threatened accumulations of congestions can be immediately spotted and the remedy applied before any damage occurs," Mr. Kendall observed.

He told the Board that "never in the recollection of the car service division has there been such a demand for varied types of equipment."

"To meet these requirements, railroads are being called upon to convert standard types of cars to new uses, and in some instances to provide types which have never been required before.

# Modified Libel Law Urged In Bill Before Legislature

Several Massachusetts newspaper publishers appeared today before the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law to support legislation to allow newspapers to publish charges contained in court declarations now prohibited under the State libel law, and to stop institution of so-called chain libel suits.

The Massachusetts Press Association filed these bills and others amending the libel laws to prevent plaintiffs from suing newspapers purely for financial gain, limiting judgments to actual damages caused by the alleged libel, to stop admission in evidence of newspaper statements of previous dates and unrelated matters pertaining to the plaintiff that are now used to show malice.

The proposed change to prevent chain libel suits would prohibit the verdict against one paper in a Massachusetts libel suit being admissible in evidence on subsequent suits.

Gardner Campbell, Managing Editor of the Wakefield Daily Item, explaining the bill to allow newspapers to publish charges in court declarations, said that such charges may be examined by the public and the contents circulated by word of mouth, but that a newspaper may not quote from declarations even though the quotations are accurate.

George M. Coland, Judge of Probate and Insolvency for Nantucket County, strenuously opposed the bill to allow newspapers to publish charges in court declarations saying the bill was filed because suit was brought against him and he used publication of the charges as a basis for a libel suit against four newspapers.

## New Law Hearings Set for Tomorrow

Massachusetts' more important legislative committee hearings tomorrow will include the following:

**Pensions** (Gardner Auditorium, 10:30 a. m.): Thirty-three bills calling for reduction in the old-age assistance eligibility age from 65 to 60 years.

**Counties** (Room 433, State House, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to allow women to serve on juries.

**Highways and Motor Vehicles** (Room 427, State House, 10:30 a. m.): Measures to require registration of bicycles, regulate open-air parking spaces and sale of used cars.

**Judiciary** (Room 222, State House, 10:30 a. m.): Proposals by the special commission on pardons and paroles and by the Massachusetts Judicial Council.

**Labor and Industries** (Room 370, State House, 10:30 a. m.): Legislation to eliminate or reduce the number of strikes.

**Legal Affairs** (Room 249, State House, 10:30 a. m.): Bills to reduce or extend liquor sale hours.

**Rules** (Room 480, State House, 11 a. m.): Proposals to revise the Massachusetts Congressional districts and to allow the Rural Electrification Administration to develop facilities in Massachusetts.

# Wool Imports At Boston Jump

Boston imports last week included 12,125,100 pounds of wool, compared with 1,819,266 pounds for the corresponding week a year ago, according to figures made public today by the United States Department of Agriculture's marketing service in Boston.

This brings the total imports of wool at Boston since the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, 1940, up to 254,559,696 pounds as compared with 114,999,360 pounds for the similar period in the previous year.

The heavy influx is due chiefly to the fact that supplies of domestic wool were practically exhausted by the United States Government orders for military goods early in the national defense program. This made practically all later Government orders as well as civilian business dependent on imported wool.

# Parker Not O. K.'d For Finance Post

By a 5 to 4 vote on strictly party lines, the Executive Council today refused to confirm Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's appointment of Frederick L. Parker of Westfield as a member of the State Emergency Finance Board. The Governor immediately resubmitted the nomination which will again come up for confirmation next week.

The five Democratic members voted against the nomination, led by Daniel M. Walsh, Democatic Councilor from Springfield, who insisted a Democrat should be appointed to the position which had been held by a Democrat.

## Connecticut Tax Record

HARTFORD, Conn., March 26 (AP)—Connecticut headquarters of the Internal Revenue Department have disclosed that the number of individuals who filed income tax returns in the State this year reached a record high of 321,087 —nearly double the number in 1940.

BEACON CAMERAS
6 BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Clarence E. Hyde, Prop.
D. Richard Sturges, Mgr.

November 21th, 1940, was an auspicious day for those interested in photography. On that day one of the most modern and completely equipped stores in Boston opened their doors. Realizing how difficult it is for the average camera fan to make up his or her mind as to the correct equipment to buy we are pleased, yes proud to say that our stock of cameras, enlargers, papers, chemicals is unsurpassed. Our movie department has not been neglected. Kodascopes, both still and sound with all the current models on display. Bell and Howell cameras and projectors and the more inexpensive Keystone models are on our shelves. Our salesforce has been trained to assist you in every way possible, so why not drop in to see us.

The new addition to our store, "The Marine Salon", which opened on March first is our answer to numerous requests for "Gifts" to be used for bridge prizes and holiday remembrances. Leather goods, pottery, glassware, costume jewelry, pen and pencil sets by Sheaffer, playing cards, book-ends and many other items. Our greeting card section has been enlarged.

We extend an especially cordial invitation to readers of The Christian Science Monitor to permit us to help you in your camera and gift problems.

POUNDWORK
is our pledge of quality priced to your liking . . .
Bea. 1790
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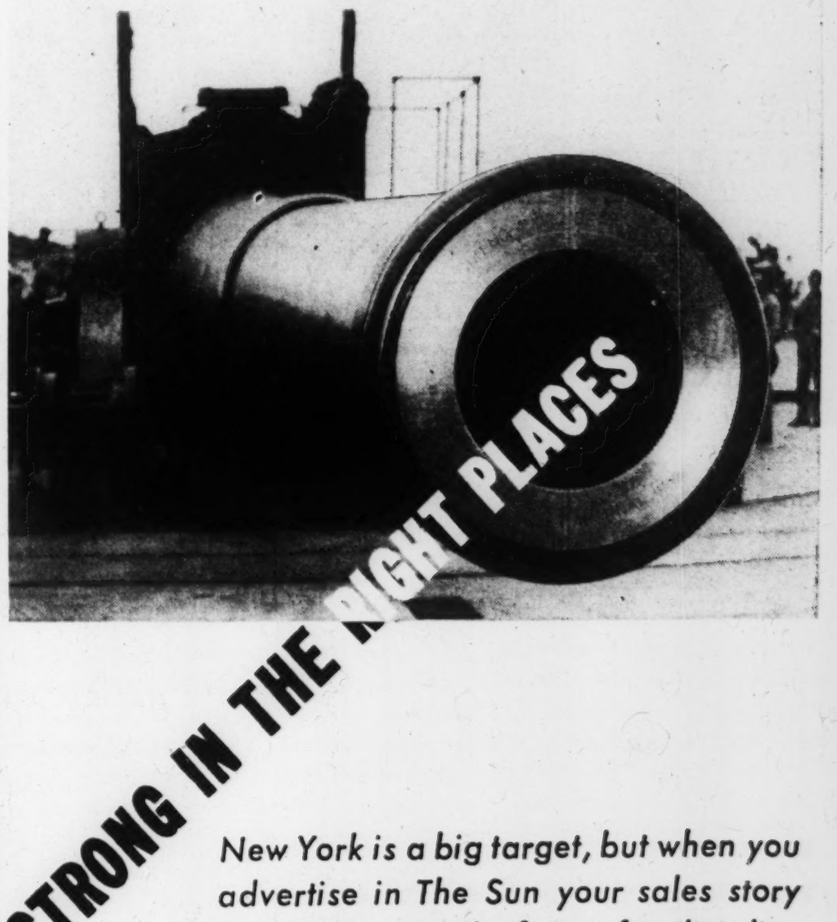



New York is a big target, but when you advertise in The Sun your sales story hits home. 96% of Sun families live inside the New York trading area—within range of your invitation to buy. And Sun circulation is further concentrated in substantial homes throughout better city and suburban neighborhoods, where advertising scores highest.

The Sun
NEW YORK

STRONG IN THE RIGHT PLACES

# Toronto Man Power Too Much for Bruin Defense in Third Play-Off Contest

## Syl Apps Provides Impetus As Cowley Stays on Bench

By Gordon Campbell
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO, March 26—The grim spectre of elimination from the Stanley Cup play-offs hung over the Boston Bruins today as they contemplated the rest of their series with the tremendously uplifted Toronto Maple Leafs. Defeated 7-2 in Maple Leaf Gardens here last night, the Bruins face the unpleasant prospects of winning on Toronto ice tomorrow night or practically saying good-bye to hockey for the season. The best of seven series now stands: Leafs two games, Bruins one.

No matter how the situation is viewed, there is not a bright side for Boston. For Toronto, on the other hand, everything has come true like a fairy tale. And as the Bruins spirits have dropped, those of the Leafs have zoomed.

**Still Not Ready**

The Bruins had few pleasant thoughts to keep them company today as they marked time in their hotel rooms. Cowboy Bill Cowley, the league's leading scorer and one player the B's can ill afford to miss, is not likely to play tomorrow night. Bill admitted today "I'm not kidding myself. My knee is not right yet."

In addition little Bobby Bauer, whose game attempts to play last night saw him go through two periods in which his effectiveness was at a minimum, is scheduled to play again, but even Bobby does not know whether he will be right or not. This throws two lines out of arrangement, the third is unsettled, the defense has not measured up, and it is not surprising that even the play of Frankie Brimsek has been affected. As a final straw, Johnny Crawford stopped a puck with his leg last night and finds it difficult to walk.

All these facts are on the dark side for the Bostonians, and a glimpse of the faces of Manager Art Ross and Coach Cooney Weiland after last night's exhibition would hardly be conducive to optimism. Practically the only remark made by Ross, was, "Well, I hope that got all the bad hockey out of our systems."

Now consider the Leafs. Without a doubt their greatest stimulation came when Syl Apps announced he was ready to play again, and proved his words by scoring three goals and assisting on a fourth, enough to beat the Bruins single-handedly. How great a value Manager Conn Smythe places upon his all-star center can be seen in his after-game remark, "You can't give us Appsie, leave out Cowley, and hope to beat us.

"I have maintained all year that we can beat the Bruins with a full club, and we did it tonight, even though we still did not have Bingo Kampman at defense."

**Defense Falters**

If a bit of theorizing is in order, it might be pointed out that this Bruins team, which went 23 games without a defeat and which lost only one in their last 32 regular-season games, is primarily one of attack. They have compiled their remarkable record because they could put the pressure on, keep it on, and score at least as many goals as the opposition.

For the first time, however, the defense is getting a test and it is not measuring up. With the offense so strong, there was no need for the defense to shine also. It was adequate, but with the loss of two such outstanding forwards as Bauer and Cowley, plus the scrambling of lines which had operated as a unit this winter, the defense has gone haywire. Last night, for instance, Capt. Dit Clapper laid a pass right on Apps' stick 10 feet in front of Brimsek and it was simple for Sylvanus to put it away.

As far as last night's contest is concerned, the Bruins were simply not in the ball game. There was a question on the first two Toronto goals, with claims being heard that they were offside. But even throwing those two goals out, the Bruins did not play well enough to win. The officiating was a trifle tainted, but King Clancy, the former Toronto hero, was at a disadvantage before his home patrons. The Bruins, playing their customary clean game, found themselves hard pressed to put up with the tactics of the Leafs, who from the opening whistle threw almost everything the rules forbid at their opponents.

**Over the Blue Line**

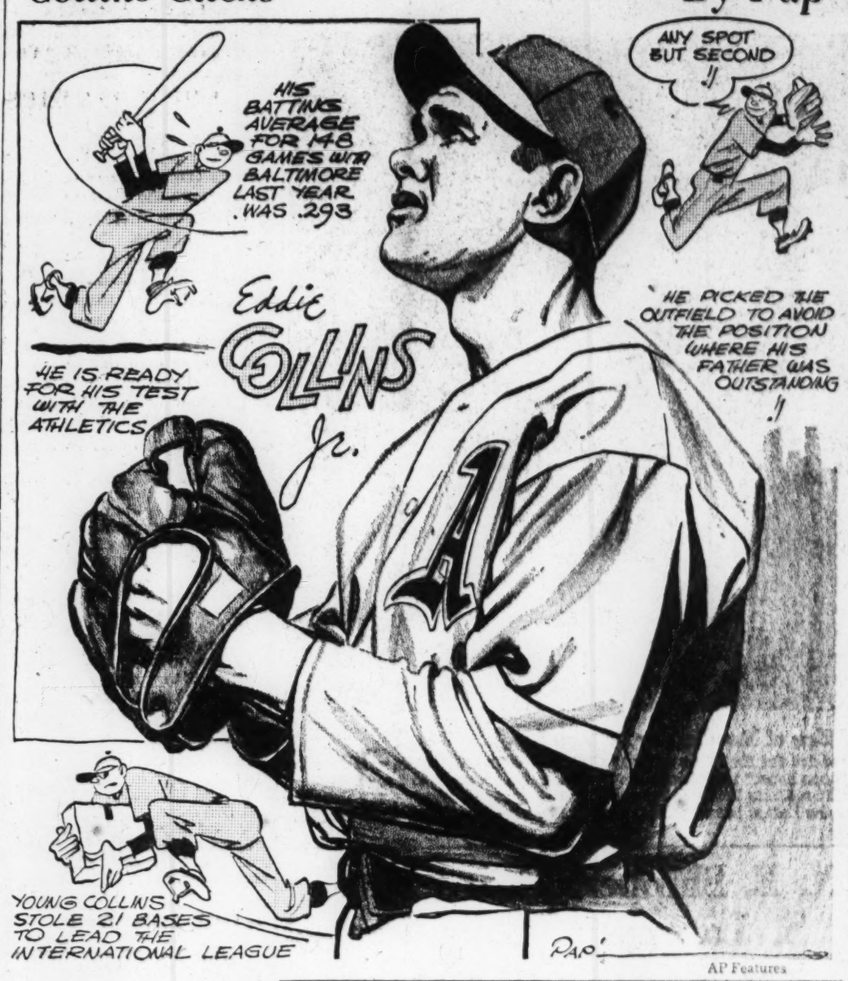
The score was the worst made against the Bruins this season, and the worst beating the locals have taken in the play-offs since 1936 . . . In that series, a two-game total-goal affair, the Bruins came to Toronto with a three-goal lead, scored another to go four up, and then saw the Leafs pound in eight goals . . . The number of goals, seven, was the most ever scored on Frankie Brimsek in his N. H. L. career . . . Heroes of the game were Syl Apps, Billy Taylor, and Terry Reardon . . . The selection was made by a Toronto writer, and in honoring young Terry, he picked the right player . . . Terry took a pounding all evening, but came back for more, and his aggressiveness and dash should have been better rewarded.

* * *

The Maple Leaf Gardens is a beautiful building . . . Spotlessly clean, it has its box seats painted red and the regular seats graded from a shade of blue to a light green . . . The seats extend up from the rinkside like those in a football stadium . . . There is no balcony and accordingly not one post to obstruct the view . . . The 48th Highlanders' band, playing in a box suspended on the wall, furnished music . . . Above them was a picture of the King and Queen and Winston Churchill, lighted by a spotlight, and set over a sign reading, "Carry On Canada."

Most popular Leaf player with the fans is Pete Langelle . . . Smythe has pictures of his players printed on the covers of his programs, and Pete's physiognomy is in more demand than that of anyone else . . . Mel Hill did not get into the game until the third period . . . Bauer's foot became bothersome and he sat that stanza out . . . The face-off spot in center ice was honored by a bright blue maple leaf in red circle. Ironically enough, Bill Cowley's parents were here from Ottawa to see their son play . . . It was the first time in five years that they would have seen him perform.

## Collins Clicks —By Pap'


HIS BATTING AVERAGE FOR 148 GAMES WITH BALTIMORE LAST YEAR WAS .293
ANY SPOT BUT SECOND !!
Eddie COLLINS Jr.
HE IS READY FOR HIS TEST WITH THE ATHLETICS
HE PICKED THE OUTFIELD TO AVOID THE POSITION WHERE HIS FATHER WAS OUTSTANDING !!
YOUNG COLLINS STOLE 21 BASES TO LEAD THE INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
PAP'

AP Features

Eddie Collins, Jr., is determined to win a regular berth in the Athletic outfield this year, and no one would be more delighted to see this come to pass than Connie Mack. Young Collins spent last season picking up experience with the Baltimore Orioles and showed enough to indicate that he ought to be ready for a real whirl in the big show. He batted .293 and made 170 hits in 148 games.

Connie Mack's interest in young Collins stems from the days when he first signed Eddie Sr. back in 1906 and then watched him develop into one of the greatest second basemen of all time. He watched young Collins grow up from a baby, and was thrilled when the youngster showed an interest in the game which now honors his father in the Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N. Y.

When Eddie Jr. was graduated from Yale in 1939 after having captained the varsity baseball team in his senior year, his father, now vice-president of the Boston Red Sox, decided it would be better if the youngster launched his professional baseball career with a club other than the one with which he was affiliated. It was only natural that he should suggest Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics.

The Athletics signed young Collins as a free agent when he completed his studies. In order to study the youngster at close range, Mack kept him with the club for the remainder of the 1939 season. At first he was used as a pinch-runner, and then occasionally as a pinch-hitter. He took part in 32 games with the Athletics that season and convinced the veteran manager that he was of big league timber.

Last year, with Baltimore, the youngster had an opportunity to play every day and thus gained polish and experience. He learned to make good use of his natural speed and led the International League in stolen bases with a total of 21. He stands close to six feet and weighs 175 pounds. He is 24 years old.

## 'Pics Face Rover Six Tomorrow

**Amateur Hockey Association**
(Play-Offs)

| | W | L | T | Goals For | Goals Ag | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 2 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 4 | 4 |
| Atlantic City | 1 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 13 | 3 |
| Boston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| River Vale | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 0 |
| Rovers | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 |

(Three Points for victory, one for tie)
Result March 25
Washington 9, Atlantic City 2.

The Baltimore Orioles have dropped out of the national championships, and as a result the Olympics will start their race for the title tomorow night at the Garden with the New York Rovers forming the opposition.

The Olympics were originally slated to face the Orioles on Friday night. When the Marylanders dropped from the picture, President Tom Lockhart was forced to make a shift in his schedule. He reported to the Boston office that the Washington Eagles would open the series here on Thursday. Later, however, it was discovered that the Eastern League champions were committed to a huge reception sponsored by the Washington fans on Thursday evening. As a result the Rovers will open here tomorrow night, with the Eagles slated for Sunday afternoon.

Present plans call for the Bostonians to invade Atlantic City on Friday night and River Vale on Saturday night. Three points will be awarded for a victory, and one for a tie, with the total points to decide the national titlist. The United States winner will be matched with the Canadian champions.

Two games have already been played in the championship round. Washington defeated the New Yorkers 4-3 at Madison Square Garden last Sunday in a double-header. On the lower part of the twin bill, the River Vale Skeeters were beaten by the Sea Gulls 7-6.

Despite the fact that the Hub club finished next-to-last in the regular league standing, they entertain high hopes in the play-offs. Coach Hago Harrington has his team playing well right now. Ed Barry, Dan Sullivan, and Paul Guibord will work on the first line against the Gothamites. They were smooth as a trio against both River Vale and Baltimore over the past week end.

## Cubans May Provide Strong Opposition for Sox Group

By Ed Rumill
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MIAMI, Fla., March 26—Moving across the choppy blue waters of the South Atlantic, the Boston Red Sox tonight were on the final lap of their long-awaited invasion of the Island of Cuba. Tomorrow afternoon in Havana's spacious Tropical Stadium they will play an exhibition game with a team of Cuban all-stars. According to reports the Dodgers brought back to the mainland after a sojourn in the shadow of the Morro Castle, Joe Cronin will find these Cubans offer stiff resistance. Most of them play ball in Havana all winter and in Florida all summer, and are better than a lot of our minor leaguers.

Following this contest with the all-stars, the Red Sox will play three more engagements in the Cincinnati series on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, also at Tropical Stadium. The Reds may be a day behind the Sox reaching the island.

**May Go Nine**

The Red Sox spring training adventure will soon reach the stage where Joe Cronin can pass final judgment on most of his pitchers. If the sun is hot in Havana and one or two of the boys who start games feel strong and loose as late as the fifth or sixth inning, the manager will probably let them go the full nine. However, as he broke camp last night Joe said his original plans had not called for nine-inning efforts until the team returned to the mainland and started the northward trek.

As a matter of fact, although a big league manager likes to see his boys put on the pressure on Florida's sandy soil, most of the critics contend that form in the Grapefruit League means next to nothing. They point out that very often the good hitters fail to hit down here because they are unwilling to expose themselves to the possibility of being struck by a fast, wild young pitcher. The more experienced hurlers are not too effective against the hitters because they have no desire to throw their arms out in exhibitions.

**Ferrell Case**

Hub fans probably remember three or four springs ago when Wes Ferrell was with the Red Sox. In the Grapefruit League, the big blond right-hander looked like the worst pitcher in baseball. A couple of times he failed to get past the first inning and a relief hurler had to be rushed to the scene. But in the opening regular season series Wes went out and blanked the then mighty Yankees on two hits, 1-0. Lefty Grove always takes his time getting ready. He almost never pitches nine innings in the South, but when the gong rings he is in shape.

This southern climate sometimes works hardships on the pitchers. Something in the air makes you feel like Walter Johnson one day and Joe Busher the next. However, as the Red Sox move toward the North and the tang returns to the air, the hurlers begin to wind up and let go. For this reason Cronin is waiting rather anxiously for the departure from Havana and the journey homeward with the Reds. Not until then will the Boston manager name his starting pitchers.

**Rich Is Ready**

At this time one can only guess what Cronin may be thinking about his moundsmen. But if Lefty Grove should not be ready on opening day, Joe would probably hand the white pellet to Woody Rich when the Red Sox take the field against the Washington Senators April 15 at Fenway Park. The 190-pound right-hander from Morgan-

Woody Rich

town, N. C., has earned that rating by his work in the Grapefruit League. One needs to go no further than the Red Sox party for expert advice on Woody. A couple of the boys refuse to take batting practice when he is on the mound wheeling them toward the plate. "That's the best way I know to get in a slump," said Jimmy Foxx the other day.

So far, this has been a pleasant spring for Joe Cronin, except for a few minor injuries to his men. Joe himself is in great shape, although he has had trouble getting base hits. This plan of putting the pitching burden on the young men is working smooth as oil. Then, too, the skipper is not burdened with the pressure of a possible American League pennant. He would like to win in 1941, of course, but this could not happen unless all of the young hurlers came through—a lot to expect. Cronin will go into the next flag race concentrating on a young mound staff and hoping for the best.

* * *

The Red Sox were scheduled to take a 7 o'clock boat out of Miami this evening and arrive in Havana tomorrow morning about 9 o'clock. According to arrangements they will eat dinner this evening and breakfast tomorrow morning on the boat.

While in Cuba the Sox will stay at the beautiful Nacional Hotel, where one half of the help speaks English and othe other half does not. In other words, you may be able to make the operator understand that you want the valet, but you may have difficulty explaining to the latter that you want your pants pressed.

* * *

Moe Berg, the most educated member of the Boston party, is having the time of his life. For three weeks he has been trying to teach the boys what to point to on the menu. "The food is all right in Havana," says Moe, "if you know what to order."

## Dahlgren and Averill Will Delight Bee Fans

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 26—The Bees have ended their Odyssey in this area. After trips to Monterrey in Mexico, the fertile Rio Grande Valley, College Station and the Lone Star State's capital at Austin, approximately 1,800 miles of territory in less than a fortnight, they are here again and will remain under the shadow of the Alamo until they break camp on the night of April 1.

With every passing day it becomes increasingly evident that Bob Quinn accomplished two master strokes in obtaining Babe Dahlgren and Earl Averill. The Bees' president has always had the reputation of being one of baseball's shrewdest traders and in recent years other club owners have been chary in making player exchanges with him.

**Possess Balance**

But, despite this handicap, Quinn has obtained two players who not only are sure to be box office attractions but should also help his club immeasurably in its determined struggle to land in the first division. For both Dahlgren and Averill possess balance. Whereas operatives like Carvel Rowell and Max West hit in streaks and are erratic in the field, the two former American Leaguers perform like well oiled machines and rise to their greatest heights in the crises.

Best of all, from the point of view of club morale, there is not the slightest trace of prima donna about either Babe or Earl. They do their daily chores with enthusiasm and are anxious to participate in all of the exhibition matches. Some players after being transferred from a great outfit like the Yankees would have sulked after joining a team that has finished seventh two years in succession. But not Dahlgren, who has as pleasant a disposition as any operative in the majors.

Dahlgren expresses no animosity toward the Yankees for cutting him adrift and believes the New York club has a better-than-even chance of capturing the 1941 American League title. Babe also insists that the versatile Joe Gordon will fill his shoes at first very acceptably.

But Dahlgren, a sensitive, conscientious type, was deeply hurt by a mean, vicious, below-the-belt attack written by one New York columnist. The story was grossly unfair and the former Bronx athlete has been making the professional writer eat his words ever since joining the Bees.

The sparkling Coast player has strengthened the Swarm's inner works defensively at least 50 per cent. Day in and day out he accomplishes the seemingly impossible afield, spearing wicked drives and scooping up low throws from second, third, and short. His miracle stops thrilled the fans of Mexico as well as those in Texas.

**Dahlgren Stars**

Babe has turned in at least 50 superb plays so far, but his pièce de résistance came in the game at Tech Field here on March 22. That contest with the Browns was definitely hanging in the balance. In the fifth reel with the score tied at 2 to 2, the bases jammed and two out, Judnich smote a scorching rap which looked like a certain double. Babe came up with the ball, however, and flipped the pellet to Dick Errickson who covered first.

Not content with saving the game, Babe started the Bees on their way to victory in the first half of the sixth, by producing a slashing single, and after being sacrificed to second, scored the winning run on Don Manno's pinch safety.

Dahlgren has made an exhaustive study of the science of hitting. He keeps careful records of his performances both at home and on the road. Last year, for example, he batted .259 at Yankee Stadium and .270 in foreign parks. In 1939 he did his most devastating stick work in Shibe Park, Philadelphia, but last season Detroit proved his favorite spot.

Averill is still a great natural swatter as he has proved in the current series with the Browns. Earl treats all St. Louis hurlers alike in setting a blazing batting pace close to the .500 mark. He draws more than his share of passes since Fred Haney's flingers are afraid to give him a good ball when there are runners on the base paths.

Averill's legs are in surprisingly good condition. He makes very few mistakes in the outfield. The florist from the state of Washington would probably have been the regular center fielder on at least four American League teams last season. But the cards were stacked against him in Detroit because Barney McCosky ranks second only to Joe Di Maggio as a middle gardener.

## Entries Pouring In for Norfolk Three-Mile Run

With entries open less than a week, Manager William Parker of the Norfolk Young Men's Association announced today that more than 20 runners have signified their intention of competing in the 16th annual three-mile novice race Patriots' Day in Roxbury.

The exceptionally large number of early entries indicates a keen interest in the modified marathon and should prove a record starting field.

In order that all contestants may have equal opportunity to practice over the course of the race the N. Y. M. A. is extending the use of locker and shower facilities at the club house, 14 John Eliot Sq., where entries are being received by the manager.

## Formerly of Red Sox

**Fabian Gaffke and Babe Dahlgren**

**Gaffke (left), hard-hitting outfielder with the Minneapolis Millers in the American Association, and Dahlgren, first baseman for the Boston Bees, spent time in Red Sox uniforms. Dahlgren was purchased from the New York Yankees this year.**

## Sports Around the Hub

**Same Old Hockey Play-Off Story**

"We wuz robbed," an old familiar grammatical distortion, uttered by a member of the elite in boxing circles regarding a referee's decision, is seeping out of Toronto in the hockey. The Bruins are fading in the finals again, and again the officiating is being blamed. That old story is worn out. If the Leafs win, it will be because they have the better team and nothing else.

Naturally the injuries to Bauer and Cowley hurt the Boston chances, but Toronto had injuries too. The Leafs have proved to be best so far because, in the emergency of injuries, they have capable replacements and the Bruins have not. There is still time for salvage although the prospects are not too reassuring.

With the World Champion New York Rangers already erased in the first round and the National Hockey League Champion Bruins staggering, the Stanley Cup seems to be heading for a club that has been hiding its light under a bushel. Hockey is unpredictable and play-offs continue to crush the ego of National Hockey League pride with gleeful spite.

You build the greatest hockey team in history and the playoffs will make you look silly.

* * *

Tom Bolles, Harvard varsity crew coach, breathed a sigh of relief yesterday when he finally got his oarsmen in their shells and on the river. The crew season opens April 26 and ends June 14, affording the Crimson mentor relatively little time to perfect a well-drilled boat with such a late start Six full boat loads took to the water.

Meanwhile the Boston University crew really "took to the water." Their crew rammed a boat mooring off Magazine Beach and the oarsmen were dumped. All reached safety, however.

* * *

Here it is almost time for the baseball teams to return from the South, hockey nearly over (probably), and college spring sports under way, and yet football coaching jobs still occupy attention.

* * *

Among the interesting features of the Boys' Club of Boston basketball tournament is the yearly award of the Sportsmanship Trophy. The trophy is given by Nathaniel F. Ayer, former club President, and typifies the highest qualifications a team may possess.

* * *

The 1941 New England water polo championships have been awarded to the Pawtucket, Rhode Island, Boys' Club by the N. E. A. A. A. U. Swimming Committee. The completion will be held Sunday, April 27.

## Ryba Features

SARASOTA, Fla., March 26 (AP)—Boston's Red Sox wound up their Sarasota training season yesterday by dropping a 6-4 decision to the Kansas City farm club of the New York Yankees.

Mike Ryba started for the Sox and pitched six scoreless innings, allowing only two men to get on base and holding the Blues to a pair of singles. Oscar Judd, who took up the burden in the seventh, was less fortunate and three-run clusters in the seventh and eighth provided more than enough for the minor league team.

The Sox broke camp last night, play in Miami today, spend four days in Cuba and then start the northward journey for home.

## New Hampshire Girl National Court Official

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DURHAM, N. H., March 26 — A University of New Hampshire senior coed this week was given national rating as a women's basketball official.

Recipient of the highest rating possible for officials was Dorothy Minor of Keene, who now is entitled to work games in any section of the country.

Miss Minor showed her officiating ability in both theory and practice before an examining board which included Mrs. Edna Parkinson, state basketball chairman, and Mary Bateman, director of physical education at Keene State Teachers College.

Three other New Hampshire undergraduates received a rating which entitles them to officiate in the State. They were Dorothea Bancroft of Bradford, Vt.; Jeannette Gagnon of North Attleboro, Mass., and Anne Carlisle of Concord, N. H.

## Ferrell Falters

AUSTIN, Texas, March 26 (AP)—A sixth-inning uprising gave the St. Louis Browns four runs yesterday, enough to provide them with a 9-8 decision in a renewal of their rivalry with the Boston Bees.

Wes Ferrell started for the Boston club and once again proved no mystery, giving up five hits, an equal number of passes and three runs. Joe Rucidlo was battered for the quartet of runs in the sixth after a costly error by Sibby Sisti. Art Johnson worked the last two innings most effectively.

Bob Harris started for the Brownies and was in constant hot water, finally being nicked for a cluster of four in the third. Jack Kramer finished and was effective until the ninth when Mel Priebisch homered with two aboard to bring the Bees within a run of tying the score.

## Princeton Captain

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Herbert Van Sant Brewer of Maplewood has been elected captain of the Princeton varsity wrestling team. He succeeds Bob Eberle of Brooklyn, N. Y. Richard Bowen of Rehobeth, Mass., was awarded a plaque for scoring the most points during the dual meet season.

**Five Years Ago**
*By the Associated Press*

Hank Greenberg, Detroit's holdout first baseman, left for training camp to end salary dispute.

## Northeastern Schedules 38 Spring Tilts

Northeastern's spring sports teams will engage in 38 contests, according to the schedule announced this morning by Prof. Edward S. Parsons, director of athletics.

Herb Gallagher's varsity baseball team, which last year won the New England College Conference League championship, will open an 18-game schedule on April 15 against Boston College.

The varsity track team will have four dual meets in addition to the New England and IC4A competitions. Jerry Tatton's outfit was undefeated during the winter season in dual meet competition and hopes to stretch that string. The freshman track team has four meets, and the freshman baseball team—10 games.

**Varsity Baseball:** April 15, Boston College; 19, at Rhode Island; 24, University of Maine; 25, Colby; 26, Bates; 29, Rhode Island State; May 1, at Colby; 2, at University of Maine; 6, at New Hampshire; 8, Tufts; 10, Connecticut State; 13, Clark University; 15, at Worcester Polytech; 17, at Connecticut State; 20, New Hampshire; 23, at Harvard; 24, at Tufts; and 27 at Boston College.

**Varsity Outdoor Track:** April 26, Harvard, Holy Cross at Cambridge; May 3, at Springfield; 10, at New Hampshire; 17, Bates at Briggs Field, Cambridge; 23-24, N. E. I. C. A. A. A. at Cambridge; 30-31, I. C. 4 A. at New York.

**Freshman Baseball:** April 17, Tufts; 19, Boston College; 22, Huntington School; 24, at Wentworth; May 1, at Harvard; 3, at Tufts; 6, at New Hampshire; 10, at Boston College; 12, Wentworth; and 16, Huntington.

**Freshman Outdoor Track:** April 19, at Boston College; 26, Harvard, Holy Cross at Cambridge; May 13, at Worcester; 23-24 N. E. I. C. A. A. A. at Cambridge.

## Royal Canadian Henley Regatta on July 24-26

TORONTO (CP)—The 59th annual Royal Canadian Henley Regatta will be held at St. Catharines July 24-26, it is announced following an executive meeting of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen.

President Robert G. Dibble said Buffalo Westsides, Detroit and Wyandotte, Mich., had assured him they would send strong entries in all classes, and that Toronto Dons and Argonauts and Hamilton Leanders had expressed a desire to continue competition despite the war.

# Portland Beavers, With Manager Oscar Vitt at the Helm, Hope for Improvement

## Owner Renovates Team; Has More Holes to Fill

**Pacific Northwest Sidelines**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE, Wash.—It doesn't take an abundance of baseball knowledge to predict that the 1941 Portland Beavers of the Pacific Coast League will be better than last year. But if you ask: "How much better?" that's a question that will have to be parried for the time being.

The Rose City is one of the best baseball towns in the nation, but of recent years the Portland teams have cooled the fans by their poor showings. Last year was the worst of all, as Portland was in last place most of the season, and fielded a team replete with rookies.

During the winter, owner Ed Shefter decided Portland had seen enough of this cellar habitating and started to renovate his team. Possibly he was encouraged by the nearby Seattle situation, where Owner Emil Sick is now making money out of a championship team that three years before had been worse than Portland.

**Former Coast Leaguer**

Shefter's first act was to sign Oscar Vitt as manager. Vitt, manager of the Cleveland team that finished one game behind Detroit last year, is a former Coast League player and manager, and knows his way around out here in the Far West.

At the winter meetings, Vitt and Shefter tried to buy, borrow, or trade the Beavers into 1941 pennant contenders. A number of deals were consummated, but there are still a good many holes to fill before Portland can be rated as a champion.

Manager Vitt, who in 14 years of managing has finished lower than third place only three times, predicts his 1941 club will give a good account of itself. To do this, he expects to get at least two pitchers from a major league club before the season opens, and as yet the "15-game winners" that Portland needs are not in sight.

Portland has seven of its 1940 pitchers returning, all right-handers. Best of the lot will probably be Ad Liska, who won nine and lost 12 last year with his submarine ball, yet had an earned run average of 3.36.

Wally Hilcher, who won 12 and lost 21 last year, and two fast-ballers, Ray Harrell and Forrest Orrell, may produce better pitching with a good team behind them. Harrell must curb his wildness, however, and his 1940 record was poor—won six, lost 23.

Joe Gonzales, Lee Fallin, and Byron Speece are also returning, and may develop into starters. Only southpaw available is Jack Hawkins, up from Wenatchee of the Western International league.

Oscar Vitt is experimenting with his catchers, trying to "make-over" third baseman Frank Hawkins or to give veteran Frank Reiber a chance to stage a comeback. Eddie Annunzio, who hit .325 last year, and young Eddie Adams are other catching possibilities.

The Portland infield looks good defensively, but may lack hitting power. Lindsay Brown at shortstop and Al Wright at second base make a speedy double play combination, but are weak hitters. Marvin (Freck) Owen has been signed for third base, and Owen is still almost of major league ability.

First base remains undecided, with Vitt looking for help from some other club. Two outfielders, Herman Reich and Rupert Thompson, are both capable of playing first, and have been working there in spring practice.

The outfield outlook is the brightest, with a group of powerful batters on hand. Ted Norbert, purchased from San Francisco, and Thompson, traded from Hollywood, are two of the heaviest-hitting fielders in the Coast league. Johnny Gill led the Portland regulars last year with .323, and should be a starter.

Other outfielders are Dan Escobar, Reich, and Eddie Wilson, a speedy centerfielder who was with Portland two years ago.

**Battling for Post**

Frank Milani, a Yankee farm product, may develop into a valuable infielder, and is giving Eddie Marshall a battle for the utility position.

All the other Coast league teams, and especially Seattle, are hoping that Vitt can turn out a good team this year to enliven the league competition. Seattle and Portland have for years had a friendly rivalry that creates much interest in the inter-city games. A Portland cellar-dwelling baseball team ceases to be an attraction, in any town, but a well-balanced, lively team under the direction of Vitt should restore Portland to its rightful place as a top-notch baseball city.

B. C.

## *Named Valuable Player*

Wide World

**NEW YORK CITY—Frank Baumholtz of Ohio University, winner of the individual valuable player award in the national invitation basketball tournament held in Madison Square Garden recently, receiving the award from Neil Cohalan, coach of Manhattan College.**

## *In the Dugout*

*with Rumill*

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MIAMI, Fla., March 26—Caught between the bases in the Grapefruit League . . . Even the New York writers are picking the Giants for sixth, or lower . . . One of the boys plants them under the Phillies . . . Gabby Hartnett and Bump Hadley are streamlined—and no fooling—but Bill Terry still needs a lot more of everything to get back among the elite of the National League . . . At last reports, Terry was going to start the next season with Rucker in center field, Whitehead at second base, Danning in left field, Ott at third base, Young on first, Moore in right field, Orengo at shortstop and Hartnett behind the bat, and walking up to the plate in that order.

* * *

While the Red Sox were training at Sarasota, nobody worked harder in uniform than Owner Tom Yawkey, who can afford to sit through practice in a diamond-studded easy chair . . . Ted Williams has bought himself a pistol and spends his idle hours at the nearest shooting range . . . For a beginner, he is pretty good . . . Gerry Walker and Lou Boudreau have done some fancy Grapefruit League hitting for the Indians . . . The Cleveland critics are predicting a big year for Hal Trosky . . . Elden Auker seems primed for another good year with the Browns, if his pitching in training means anything.

* * *

There are times when ball players wish Commissioner Landis would forget about their welfare . . . For example, there is the case of Frankie Dasso . . . Before he ever reached the Red Sox camp in Sarasota, Frankie, a young right-hander, was slated to go to Hollywood in an earlier deal by the Boston club . . . However, the Red Sox would have heard from the Commissioner if they had not given Frank the trip to Florida . . . What made the pitcher a little put out, though, was the fact that the Hollywood club trains less than 60 miles from his California home, yet he had to travel some 6,000 miles for his conditioning . . . Incidentally, watch for the boy to make the grade in another year.

* * *

Al Lopez went on the air the other day and said the Pirates might win the National League pennant . . . Now Al . . . When Frankie Frisch finds one of his players not obeying the rules, he speaks the only language some of them understand—a fine . . . They say Lefty Gomez has been looking great all spring . . . It looks like now or never for the veteran southpaw . . . The latest Cardinal find is Johnny Grodzicki, a 200-pound, six-foot-two right-hander out of Rochester . . . The Red Birds have Harry Hopp, Nebraska halfback of last fall, working with the Rochester club . . . He is a hurler . . . Every N. L. manager you talk with would take Don Padgett off Cardinal hands.

* * *

Now that Babe Dahlgren is anchored at first base, the Bees expect to have the best infield in the senior circuit . . . Defensively, at least . . . Clubs playing at Havana were disappointed at the gate receipts . . . Whitey Moore has surprised Bill McKechnie with his improvement in the South . . . However, some of the fellows are saying that Whitey isn't as fast as he used to be . . . Looks like Van Mungo is all through with the Dodgers . . . Del Baker plans to carry 12 pitchers . . . Must be going to use a few of them as ushers at Briggs Stadium.

* * *

Eric McNair probably would be Detroit's regular shortstop if it hadn't been for an early ankle injury . . . Lou Novikoff received $250 and a horse for appearing on a recent Bing Crosby program out of Hollywood . . . Those who heard him say he was worth it . . . Those Boston scribes who went South with the Bees and later joined the Red Sox party, had barber shop tans as they rolled into Sarasota . . . The weather in Texas this spring has left much to be desired . . . Sarasota will have a larger Payne Field grandstand ready for the Red Sox next spring . . . The Sox, incidentally, were pleasantly surprised by the gate there this time.

FEATS of POWER
ROCKY MOUNTAIN SHEEP OFTEN DESCEND SHEER CLIFFS IN HEADLONG 20 FOOT LEAPS!
FOR POWERFUL HOPS—GET ESSO EXTRA
PUTS MUSCLE IN YOUR MOTOR

### College Baseball

*By the Associated Press*

At Baton Rouge, La.: Louisiana State University 2, Minnesota 1.
At Blacksburg, Va.: Virginia Tech 13, Drexel Institute 3.
At Columbia, S. C.: Duke 9, South Carolina 5.
At Clemson, S. C.: Michigan State 8, Clemson 4.
At Ashland, Va.: Ohio State 4-6, Randolph-Macon 2-2.

### College Lacrosse

*By the Associated Press*

At Baltimore: Loyola 9, Springfield (Mass.) College 4.

## *Barons Triumph In Minor League Play-Off Round*

*By the Associated Press*

Larry Aurie's estimation of his Pittsburgh Hornets may not have been far wrong, at that.

Disgusted with his club's poor showing a few weeks after the start of the American Hockey League race, the scrappy little coach declared, "We should be up there fighting Cleveland for first place."

Well, although the Hornets never threatened Cleveland during the regular season and barely made the play-offs, they still may have the chance to fight it out with the Barons, this time for the Calder Trophy.

**Pittsburgh Wins**

Last night, Pittsburgh won the opening game of the semifinal play-off series from the Hershey Bears, 4-1, while the Barons swept into the final round with a 6-5 victory over the Providence Reds.

The decision gave Cleveland the first-place series three games to one. They will meet the winner of the three-game Pittsburgh-Hershey series in a best-of-five finals.

Nick Knott, Hornet rookie, put his mates out in front with a first-period goal on passes from Red Currie and Mickey Blake. Currie, one of the league's fastest skaters, scored the clincher shortly after the start of the second session. When Gordon Bruce scored behind a three-man Hershey rush late in the second period, the Hornets took to defensive play until about three minutes before the end. Then, Aurie ordered them to open up, and quick goals by Peanuts O'Flaherty and Capt. Lorne Duguid followed. Not a single penalty was called throughout the game.

**Penalty Shot**

The first penalty shot scored in the history of the Cleveland Arena gave Cleveland its margin of victory over Providence. Les Cunningham, the league's high scorer, whizzed the puck past Goalie Mike Karakas much to the surprise of the 10,712 fans.

Joe Jerwa, veteran Cleveland defenseman, slapped in two of the Baron's goals, while Guy Bush notched a pair for the Reds.

Moe Roberts, Cleveland's netminder for eight seasons, was forced out of action at the end of the first period with an ankle injury and replaced by Alfie Moore, the league's spare goalie, who finished the game.

## Louisiana State to Compete In Penn Relay Carnival

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA — Louisiana State University, which in 1935 created a mild sensation by winning three events, has accepted an invitation to compete in the 47th annual University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival on April 25 and 26 on Franklin Field.

H. Jamison Swarts, Director of the meet, received the acceptance from Bernie Moore, veteran football and track coach of the Tigers, who will not designate the individuals and teams he plans to enter until he receives the formal entry blank.

Judging by the large number of acceptances received by Swarts, there is no diminution in interest in track and field sports because of the defense plans. Colleges and schools in most sections of the country numbering 281 have sent in their acknowledgement of the invitation and indicated that they will compete.

A breakdown of the number received shows that 72 are from colleges, 178 from high schools, and 31 from preparatory schools. The total is approximately the same as those received at the same date a year ago.

Louisiana State is not the only distant team to accept the invitation sent out to more than a thousand schools and colleges. Wayne University, which has not been a stranger to the carnival the past ten years, will compete again.

Two colleges that have not been entered heretofore will participate for the first time. Both are from West Virginia, Concord State Teachers, of Athens, and Storer College, of Harper's Ferry.

A Louisiana State athlete, Jack Torrance, broke the 12-pound world's shotput record in the Pennsylvania carnival, in 1935. He heaved the weight 62ft. ¼in.

Louisiana State carried off two other titles during the same carnival, the two-mile relay team winning in 7m. 49s. and Glenn Hardin capturing the 400-meter hurdle feature in 54.7s.

### Indoor Tennis

*By the Associated Press*

Three seeded players and unranked Katherine Hubbell, of Dedham, marched into the semifinal singles bracket yesterday in the women's national indoor tennis championship at the Longwood Covered Courts, Newton, Mass.

Miss Hubbell made the grade by default when third-seeded Mrs Helen Pedersen Ribhany, of Brookline, was forced to withdraw. But the Rollins College pair, Pauline Betz and Dorothy May Bundy—who are ranked first and second in the tourney—and Katharine Winthrop, Ipswich, fourth seeded, moved into the semifinal round with clean-cut decisions.

Of the trio, Miss Winthrop had the hardest struggle but finally disposed of Mrs. George Cabot, of Newton, 7—5, 9—7. Miss Bundy eliminated Mrs. Phillip Theopold, Dedham, 6—4, 6—1, and Miss Betz defeated Virginia Ellis, Brookline, 6—2, 6—4.

In the doubles competition the Betz-Bundy combine reached the quarter-finals along with the following pairs: Virginia Ellis and Mrs. Theopold; Miss Hubbell and Dorothy Wightman, of Chestnut Hill; and Mrs. Hazel Wightman, Chestnut Hill and Miss Winthrop.

Miss Betz took a flier at the mixed doubles, pairing with Al Stitt, of Brookline, to edge Miss Wightman and A. P. Evarts Jr., of Cambridge, 6—3, 4—6, 14—12 in a sparkling match. Other victors in the mixed doubles were Emily Lincoln, Dedham, and Sumner Rodman, Boston, and Miss Winthrop and Chauncey Steele, Boston.

### North-South Golf

PINEHURST, N. C., March 26 (AP)—Jeanne Cline, 17, Bloomington, Ill., high school girl, and Louise Suggs, 17, of Lithia Springs, Ga., stole the show in the 39th annual women's North and South golf championship yesterday.

Miss Cline, playing the experienced Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., won on the 21st hole. She played the 18 in 77 to finish all even and then played three consecutive par fours.

Miss Suggs, three down to Deborah Verry of Worcester, Mass., at the twelth, won the 13th and 14th but was still down going to the home green. She hit a good drive and then played a six iron so close to the hole that she was disappointed that it did not drop in for a two. Her "gimme" three won and squared the match. She won at the 20th with a par four.

Dorothy Gardner of Steubenville, Ohio, defeated Betty Abernethy of Pittsburgh, at the second extra hole with a par four. Misis Abernethy took three putts.

The co-favorites, Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Chapel Hill, N. C., and Elizabeth Hicks, the medalist, of Long Beach, Calif., moved into the second round by comfortable margins. Mrs. Page defeated Mrs. R. S. Patton of West Hartford, Conn., 5 and 3, and Miss Hicks won from Mrs. T. E. Schiuderberg of Baltimore, 5 and 3.

Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta was pressed to win 2 and 1 on the 17th green from Georgia Tainter, the North Dakota and Western junior champion.

Mrs. S. R. Morgan of Gulph Mills, Pa., and Mrs. William Hockenjos, Jr., of Lake Hopatacong, N. J., were the other two who moved into the second round. Mrs. Morgan defeated Louise Fordyce of Youngstown, Ohio, 3 and 2, and Mrs. Hockenjos defeated Mrs. Dan Chandler of Dallas, Texas, 3 and 1.

### Women's A. A. U. Basketball at St. Joseph, Mo.

*By the Associated Press*

**Second Round**

Des Moines AIB 42, Merit, Texas, 31.
Nashville, Tenn. 33, Topeka, Kan., Sewells 18.
Pittsburgh Westinghouse 29, Okarche, Okla. 16.
Denver Dry Goods 29, Chapel of the Oaks, Oakland, Calif. 20.
Little Rock, Ark., Flyers 39, Kansas City Gateway 15.
Des Moines Thompsons 34, Quinlan, Texas, 28.

## National Collegiate Fencing Matches at Ohio State March 29

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Ohio State University will entertain the national collegiate individual fencing championships Saturday, March 29.

This will be the first such national collegiate competition ever held in fencing, and it is expected to offer the biggest collegiate fencing show ever seen west of the Appalachians.

Entries have come from 16 colleges and universities, the extremes geographically being Yale, with six entries, and the University of Washington, at Seattle, with one entry in foils.

Chairman of the championship matches here is Dr. Royall H. Snow of the department of English at Ohio State. Dr. Snow is vice-president of the Amateur Fencers' League of America, and is a former captain of both the Harvard and the Oxford teams. Honorary chairman is John Huffman of New York University, president of the Fencers' League.

All of the matches will be held in Ohio State's gymnasium and admission is free. Preliminary pools will be held Saturday morning from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., matches in epee and saber starting at 9 a. m. and those in foils at 11 a. m.

Semifinals will be at 2:30 p. m., an the finals at 7:30 p. m.

In addition to providing the facilities for the matches, Ohio State's athletic department has donated all the medals. Yale has donated a permanent trophy, to be awarded on general merit to the school whose entries in all weapons win the most bouts.

### Springfield Crew Wins

WINTER PARK, Fla., March 26 (AP)—Springfield (Massachusetts) College defeated an improved Richmond University varsity crew here yesterday by two lengths on the Lake Maitland course.

Springfield's boat rowed the distance in 5:15 2-5. Richmond was a different crew yesterday afternoon than the one Rollins beat by five lengths the day before. Springfield's weight advantage made the margin of victory.

Rollins and Springfield race Thursday afternoon over the same course.

## Wings, Leafs And Chicago Take Games

### Stanley Cup

**Play-Off Statistics**

*By the Canadian Press*

**Semifinal (Best of Seven Games)**

| | P | W | L | F | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto Maple Leafs | 3 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 8 |
| Boston Bruins | 3 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 12 |

**Preliminaries (Best-of-Three-Games)**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit Red Wings | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 4 |
| New York Rangers | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 6 |

**(Best-of-Three-Games)**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago Black Hawks | 3 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 7 |
| Montreal Canadiens | 3 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 8 |

*By the Associated Press*

From champions to also-rans isn't a common transition, but it's not an unfamiliar one to National Hockey League fans. And it serves to tell the story of the New York Rangers this season.

A year ago, they rode to the top of the hockey world, bowling over the Boston Bruins, who won the league championship, then going on to beat Toronto in the final play-offs for the Stanley Cup and the world championship.

They never got started right during the 1940-41 season, and now, after the first round of play-offs, they're just a bunch of guys heading back to Canada for the summer—that is all except Muzz Patrick, who is eligible for the draft and expects to go into the Army soon.

**Rangers Eliminated**

After finishing fourth in the regular season, the Rangers were eliminated by the Detroit Red Wings last night, 3 to 2, in the third and final game of their opening play-off series. Detroit won two of the three games and now will oppose the fifth-place Chicago Black Hawks, who eliminated the Montreal Canadiens in a similar series. Chicago also won the deciding game, 3-2, last night. The two-of-three semifinal series will open at Detroit tomorrow night. The second game is scheduled for Sunday at Chicago and the third at Detroit next Tuesday.

The winner of this round will go into the Stanley Cup final, a best-of-seven battle, against the survivor the long play-off between Boston's league champions and the second-place Toronto Maple Leafs.

**Paced by Apps**

Toronto took a 2-1 lead in that seven-game round last night by handing the Bruins their worst licking of the year, 7 to 2. Paced by big Syl Apps, who returned to action after a month's absence with a knee injury, the Leafs forged ahead with a pair of goals while the teams were playing short-handed late in the second period and scored three times more on third-period breakaways.

Apps, the attack's spark-plug, scored three goals and passed to Nick Metz for another. His presence and the fact that the fourth game will be played at Toronto tomorrow appears to give the Leafs a big edge. Boston still wasn't able to use Bill Cowley, star playmaker hurt in the series opener, and Bobby Bauer, suffering from a skate cut, retired after the second period. Defenseman Jack Crawford suffered a bruised knee, but continued to play.

**Mowers Features**

The goal tending of Johnny Mowers, whose failure to win the 1941 rookie award is Detroit's current pet peeve, was one of the biggest factors in the Red Wings' triumph last night. The Rangers kept attacking all the time, and Mowers had to make some spectacular saves to prevent their catching up. Detroit never was behind after rookie Bill Jennings scored in the first period, but the dethroned champions tied the score once and got their second goal in the final minute of play.

The Canadiens, trailing 0-2 halfway through the game, staged a notable comeback to tie the score by the end of the second period. But they couldn't hold the pace, and Chicago won on Cully Dahlstrom's goal early in the third period.

### Exhibition Baseball

*By the Associated Press*

**Results March 25**

At St. Petersburg, Fla.—Brooklyn (N) 2, New York (A) 1 (11 innings).
At Fort Myers, Fla.—St. Louis (N) 4, Cleveland (A) 3.
At Los Angeles, Calif.—Chicago (N) 10, Pittsburgh (N) 5.
At Miami Beach, Fla.—Philadelphia (N) 6, New York (N) 5.
At Austin, Texas—St. Louis (A) 9, Boston (N) 8.
At Sarasota, Fla.—Kansas City (AA) 6, Boston (A) 4.
At Anaheim, Calif.—Chicago (A) 9, Philadelphia (A) 8.
At Lakeland, Fla.—Detroit (A) 4, Buffalo (IL) 2.
At Ocala, Fla.—Washington (A) 12, Milwaukee (AA) 2.

**Games March 26**

At Miami, Fla.—Cincinnati (N) vs New York (N).
At St. Petersburg, Fla.—Brooklyn (N) vs. St. Louis (N).
At Los Angeles, Calif.—Pittsburgh (N) vs. Chicago (A).
At Ontario, Calif.—Chicago (N) vs. Los Angeles (PC).
At Miami Beach, Fla.—Philadelphia (N) vs. Boston (A).
At Orlando, Fla.—Washington (A) vs. Kansas City (AA).
At Brownsville, Texas—St. Louis (A) vs. Fort Worth (TL).
At Fort Myers, Fla.—Detroit (A) vs. Cleveland (A).

### Hockey Play-Offs

*By the Associated Press*

**Results March 25**

**National League**

Toronto 7, Boston 2.
Detroit 3, New York Rangers 2 (Detroit wins series 2-1).
Chicago 3, Montreal 2 (Chicago wins series 2-1).

**American League**

Cleveland 6, Providence 5 (Cleveland wins series 3-1).
Pittsburgh 4, Hershey 1.

**American Association**

Kansas City 2, Minneapolis 1 (Kansas City wins series 3-0).
(No games tonight).

### College Tennis

*By the Associated Press*

At Raleigh, N. C.: Colgate 8, N. C. State 1.
At Davidson, N. C.: Davidson 7, Boston University 0.
At Wake Forest, N. C.: Lehigh 6, Wake Forest 3.

## Sportsmanship Plays Part In Chicago Relay Evening

**Midwest Sidelines**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, March 26—To the last person, if you had asked them last Saturday night at the Chicago Relays, they would say that Greg Rice is the greatest runner in America. A world's record in the two-mile is pretty good evidence, but the way it was won is even better proof of superiority. Don Lash and Mel Trutt of Indiana were there and so was Earl Mitchell who is a transfer student at Indiana University. The former two-mile champion of the Big Ten, Ralph Schwartzkopf was there also as was Joe McCluskey who has been running and winning long distance races for about 10 years. There has never been a finer two-mile field of competitors within our knowledge and the result leaves no doubt of it.

The second place man, Mel Trutt broke the accepted world record to produce the second fastest two-mile ever run. Rice's time was 8:51.1 which is considerable under the old record set four years ago when Miklos Szabo of Hungary ran the distance in 8:56 and was made possible in our opinion because Ralph Schwartzkopf was willing to sacrifice any chance he might have. The former Wolverine ran the mile-and-one-half at such a terrific pace that it was the talk of everyone there.

When the race was completed the champions from all over the arena rushed over to congratulate Greg for a superlative performance. There was no doubt in their minds that Rice was truly great on this night. He had been given competitor's number one and there was no doubt at the end but what he should hold that number.

* * *

True sportsmanship received a great boost in the Chicago Relays for never has it been our great pleasure to see so many examples of what we hope American athletics has given to our boys as was shown last Saturday. If it is orchids that you give to great performers then it would take a dozen to go around for the boys who competed. In the sprints Herbert Thompson, a colored boy from Jersey City, became the champion because he placed first in all three of the sprint series races. He would have been denied this except for the generosity of the other four men in the sprints. Thompson broke ahead of the field twice in one race. This automatically disqualifies the man but the other boys would not have it so and prevailed upon the referee to let him stay in the event. To those boys any victory by them would have been hollow without the champion in the race.

A short time later the relay team of Minnesota was running against the team from the University of Illinois when suddenly the lead off man on the Minnesota team dropped the baton. He had to return to pick it up and so was left hopelessly behind. The second Illinois runner saw what had happened and when he took the baton from his first man remained at his mark until the Minnesota boy had come up on even terms. Illinois lost the race but they won the applause of the 10,000 persons who were there to see what they did. They had the privilege of demonstrating true sportsmanship to that great crowd.

Earle Meadows, who had won the pole vault in all of the previous Chicago Relays was not able to do as well as two other boys and therefore lost his crown. He didn't leave the arena when he had failed, but stayed around to urge his two competitors to greater heights and when Dick Ganslein, one of the two, went over at 14ft. 5¾in. Earle rushed up to shake his hand and he had a smile on his face like he was the most tickled person in the world. Then when his buddy from California, Kenny Dills, went over to tie, Meadows was right there to cheer him over. That's what champions are made of.

* * *

Campbell Kane didn't set a record in winning the Bankers Mile but the crowd thought he was the classiest runner of the night after Greg Rice. Kane defeated a great field and was going away at the finish. He ran the fastest mile he has ever turned in but there was plenty more speed there if the boys had really pulled him out as they did Rice. He's got a new world's record tucked away somewhere, that he will trot out one of these days and what a masterpiece that will be!

* * *

Morton High School of Cicero won the Illinois state championship in basketball because their coach had convinced the boys that they could stop Dwight Edleman of Centralia. The Centralia team was a heavy favorite because of the tremendous scoring record piled up by its star center. The boy had scored over 900 points during this season and was quite an obstacle to overcome but coach Ziebel of Morton assured his team that they could win if Edleman was held to 15 points. That is just what the boys did and they defeated Centralia in the semifinal, 30 to 29. They took the final from Urbana and today are receiving unexpected plaudits. Edleman scored 24 points in the final game to finish the season with over 950 points for the highest total ever put together by a high school boy.

E. F.

## Vote to Eliminate Three-Second Rule

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—The nation's college basketball coaches, in almost perfect agreement that courts and playing equipment be standardized, have managed to get together on one rule change they consider desirable.

Concluding the two-day convention of the National Association of Basketball Coaches yesterday, they voted to recommend to the national rules committee that the three-second rule be eliminated. Under present rules, a player is allowed to retain possession of the ball in front of the foul line only three seconds.

Nels Norgren, University of Chicago coach, was elected association president to succeed Nat Holman of the College of the City of New York, who was voted the association's first award for "the outstanding contribution to the game of basketball."

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# Films Present and in Prospect for Boston—Art Exhibitions

## Holiday for Metropolitan; 'Fantasia' in Third Month

This week will find the Metropolitan Theater departing temporarily from the ranks of the movie houses and becoming the habitat of grand opera. The regular movie program will be concluded tonight. On Thursday, the theater will be closed until time for the opera performance in the evening. Film programs will be resumed on Sunday, April 6, with "The Road to Zanzibar" as the chief item on the bill.

At the State and Orpheum, Chaplin's film, "The Great Dictator," is being held for a second week, beginning Thursday. Also remaining for a second week is the co-feature, "Meet Boston Blackie." In the cast of the Chaplin picture are Paulette Goddard, Jack Oakie, Billy Gilbert, Henry Daniell, and Emma Dunn. The players in "Meet Boston Blackie" are Chester Morris, Rochelle Hudson, and Constance Worth.

At the Majestic, Walt Disney's "Fantasia" is now in the third month of its engagement.

Sir Harry Lauder's film, "Song of the Road," continues at the Fine Arts.

At the Keith Memorial, a new program arrived yesterday, as noted elsewhere on this page. A sneak preview is announced at the theater for 9 o'clock tonight.

The Paramount and Fenway, beginning Thursday, will be showing "The Sea Wolf," with Edward G. Robinson, Ida Lupino, and John Garfield; and "Here Comes Happiness," with Edward Norris, Mildred Coles, and Richard Ainley. Both films are moving over to the twin houses after a week at the Metropolitan.

★ ★ ★

### At Keith Boston

Beginning Thursday Clyde McCoy and his Sugar Blues orchestra will lead the bill on the stage at the Keith Boston. On the screen will be "Sleepers West" with Lloyd Nolan as the detective, Michael Shayne, and Mary Beth Hughes as the star witness in a murder trial.

★ ★ ★

### At the Telepix

The March of Time film on Australia and its part in the war will head the program at the Telepix beginning Friday. Other short features to be shown include an Elsa Maxwell comedy, a movie view of Sequoia National Parks and the Grand Canyon; "Movie People," "Popular Science," cartoons, and half an hour of newsreels.

★ ★ ★

### At the South Station

"Australia at War," March of Time issue on the contribution of the Australians to the British war effort, will be the leading item on the bill at the South Station Theater starting Friday. The program will include "Our Constitution," "Popular Science," an Elsa Maxwell comedy, a travel film on Arizona, "Movie Magic," and newsreels.

★ ★ ★

### At the Exeter

Continuing through this evening at the Exeter, the films will be "This Thing Called Love," with Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas, and "Hideout in the Alps." Starting Thursday and running through the rest of the week the pictures will be " Hudson's Bay," with Paul Muni, and "Keeping Company," with Ralph Morgan and Ann Rutherford.

Wide World

**Charles Chaplin, Maurice Moscovich, and Paulette Goddard**
**In a scene from "The Great Dictator," which is continuing for a second week at the State and Orpheum.**

Walt Disney Productions

**Background to 'Fantasia'**
**Artists at work preparing the film now at the Majestic.**

## 'Tobacco Road' in Celluloid

John Ford's film version of "Tobacco Road," which came Tuesday to the Keith Memorial, uses both Jack Kirkland's stage play and Erskine Caldwell's novel of the same name. Nunnally Johnson has written the scenario for the Twentieth Century-Fox production. The dialogue has been freed of its profanity but the film is still a study of people whose lives are an appalling combination of degeneracy, illiteracy, poverty, immorality, and tragic dispossession. The tobacco road — this one happens to be in Georgia — is the sharecropper's dead-end street, the address of the uncaring and the uncared for.

The Messrs. Ford and Johnson have introduced a note of compassion into their interpretation of the story. And they are immeasurably aided by Charley Grapewin's performance as Jeeter Lester. But this is still a callous narrative. When Mr. Caldwell wrote the novel, the mere reporting of such a situation in outspoken prose was considered important. But more recent novels about the underprivileged, as well as national experience through the depression years, have perhaps aroused a more inquiring mood. It is not enough that we be shown conditions. We ask, if not for a solution, at least for an explanation and an indication of what may be done. "Tobacco Road" is still merely a presentation of a tragic situation.

Considerable cinematic skill has gone into the making of the film. The opening and closing and especially the scenes in which Mr. Grapewin appears are forceful and even, on occasion, moving. But the sequences devoted to Dude's wrecking of Sister Bessie's car are done in a style that suggests slapstick comedy rather than drama. Even with his foreword explaining how the road has degenerated to its present state, Mr. Ford has been unable to establish an atmosphere which demands sympathy and understanding. Perhaps there is no way of prettying up a picture of degeneracy. Its starkness rests in its awfulness of condition and language. As a film, "Tobacco Road" is not awful enough to appall us nor significant or compassionate enough to enlighten us.

Mr. Grapewin's Jeeter is sly, lazy, stubborn, pitiful. He is a puzzled, tired, weak man. Elizabeth Patterson gives a sharp portrait of Ada Lester. Gene Tierney makes the most of the abbreviated and altered role of Ellie May. Censorship seems to have left Sister Bessie unexplained, and Marjorie Rambeau's performance is not particularly helpful. Slim Summerville and Dana Andrews contribute effectively in small roles. Other players include William Tracy, who gives Dude a hysterical reading, Ward Bond, Grant Mitchell, and Zeffie Tillbury. "Tobacco Road" makes no marked impression either as entertainment or as social document.

The companion feature at the Keith Memorial is "Melody for Three," with Fay Wray and Jean Hersholt in the leading roles.

### Goossens to Conduct

Eugene Goossens will conduct his new Symphony at the twenty-first pair of Boston Symphony concerts, to be given on Thursday afternoon, April 10, and Saturday evening, April 12, following next week's final visit of the season to New York.

Vladimir Horowitz will be soloist in Rachmaninoff's Third Piano Concerto, with Dr. Koussevitsky conducting. This will be the pianist's first appearance in 10 years with the orchestra.

### Ballet Program

Lillian Moore, prima ballerina of the Metropolitan Opera ballet company, will give an educational ballet program at the Penthouse, Hotel Bradford, Sunday afternoon, under the auspices of the Dancing Teachers' Club of Boston. Albertina Vitak, dance critic of The American Dancer, will be commentator.

The program, called "Introduction to the Ballet," consists of a series of dances illustrating the development of the theatrical dance from about 1750 to the present day. Miss Vitak will discuss the changes and innovations in style, technique, and costume which are illustrated in each dance.

Lillian Moore joined the Metropolitan Opera Ballet at the age of 16. In the following year she made her debut as soloist in "La Juive." Continuing her training under such famous masters as Balanchine and Vladimiroff, she also made a brief trip to pre-war Europe to study under the stars of the Russian Ballet, Tamara Karsavina and Lubov Egorova. Later she danced with the American Ballet in concert, opera and motion pictures. Three years ago, she returned to the Metropolitan as one of its leading dancers. Since then she has been featured as soloist in many productions. In the summer of 1940 she was guest soloist with the Fokine Ballet, and appeared also as premiere danseuse of the Cincinnati Summer Opera Company.

### Erskine Dance Group

The Erskine Dance Group has been invited to participate in a Dance Symposium of Junior Colleges, to be held at the Bennett School, Millbrook, N. Y., on April 19.

Hanya Holm will preside over the symposium, Norman Lloyd will give a master class, and Anna Sokolow, with her group, will give a recital for the participants. As each participating group is limited to ten minutes, Otto Ashermann, director of the Erskine Dance Group, has chosen his "Puritan Episode," to music by Irving Fine and Morton Gould, for the occasion.

Later in the Spring, at a date to be announced, the Erskine Dance Group will give a performance at Tufts College, and for the fifth successive season Mr. Ashermann will direct the Masque of the Sophomore Class of Pembroke College, Providence, R. I., to be given on May 17.

**Gene Tierney**
In "Hudson's Bay," coming Thursday to the Exeter.

### 'Gabrielle'

New York

"Gabrielle," which opened at Maxine Elliott's Theater Tuesday evening, is an adaptation by Leonardo Bercovici of Thomas Mann's short story, "Tristan." The action passes in a private sanatorium in the Swiss Alps, about 40 years ago. The principal characters are the patients, the doctor, the head nurse, and the husband of one of the patients. The play's preoccupation with disease, its confusion of purpose, and its lack of dramatic vitality combine to provide a cheerless evening.

The story relates how a pseudo poet conspires to kill a woman patient in order to deliver her from what he imagines to be the imprisonment of her bourgeois domesticity. Neither script nor direction was calculated to bring out the best in a cast, but credible performances were given by Eleanor Lynn, Byron McGrath, Martin Wolfson, Frieda Altman, Whitner Bissell, Wilton Graff, Frederic Tozere, and one or two others. Rowland Leigh produced the play and Randolph Carter directed.

## Hirota And Aimee Lamb Show Work

By Dorothy Adlow

Two exhibits are currently at the Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street: paintings by Hirota and by Aimee Lamb.

Mr. Hirota has for several years been showing landscapes of New England and still-lifes. He continues in the manner which he has ably cultivated, a graceful, consistent, exuberant handling of the brush. Spectators may be reminded in some respects of Derain, in others of Renoir. In any event, Mr. Hirota has been inspired by the French, from the fleecy masses of color to the delicate light touch with which he suggests details. The fluent stroke and the quiet tonal play are ingratiating. The flowers come alive under his brush and seem fresh and fragrant.

"Winter Moon, Pigeon Cove" departs from his characteristic manner. Here he seems to show not Parisian, but Japanese influences. He has abandoned full forms and feathery strokes for tighter surfaces and more stylized drawing.

Aimee Lamb observes people in daily occupations and amusements, and paints them in a sympathetic and witty manner. Her pictures are executed with technical simplicity, for she seems chiefly interested in qualifying characters and making episodes "readable." She does not conceal her admiration for Daumier. There is something very human and sociable about this exhibition, which has been made significant by its search for human values.

★ ★ ★

### Chinese Portraits

A display of Chinese portraits of the Ming and periods following will be on view through the month at Yamanaka's, 424 Boylston Street. The exhibition consists of large and small portrayals among which are some very good examples.

Portraiture, as we know it in the West, differs greatly from that of Asiatic painters. In these Ming portraits the accepted procedure is an outline drawing with details of features, hands, and costume meticulously indicated with qualifying lines. The Ming portraits are notable for strict frontal posture, symmetrical arrangement, and flatness. Despite the stylization, and the lack of spatial consideration, the portraits seem strangely lifelike. The shadows of Western painting which are meant to endow the figure with a three-dimensional character are recognized only slightly by later painters, who are not considered the best of the Chinese portraitists.

There are shown some decorative portraits in which the figures are sinuously curved and placed at side view. But convention holds to comparative rigidity in the depictions of scholars and leaders. Visitors will enjoy observing the subtle personal characterizations, the calligraphic brushwork, the sensitive colors and delicate surface traceries.

★ ★ ★

### Junior League

At the Junior League there is an exhibition of pictures by painters of the WPA. (This should not be confused with the exhibition at Symphony Hall.) These artists paint from a personal viewpoint, stressing feeling and fantasy. To achieve their objective they distort forms, use colors in vigorous contrasts, spread brooding shadows across their pictures. Some go a step further in withdrawing from the outside world, painting in terms of abstraction. There is talent and inventiveness in this group.

## The Pennsylvania Academy

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

With its annual exhibition of water colors, pastels, and black-and-whites, the Fellowship of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts returns as an exhibiting organization to the galleries of the present institution.

After so many years of cleavage that most artists active today fail to recall a mother-and-child relationship, the recent reunion is of importance both to the parent Academy and the Fellowship, as it marks a new policy on the part of the former.

That the policy is already bearing fruit is suggested in the present annual, which is smaller but better than any of its kind staged for years by the Fellowship, thus hinting at mutual benefit through closer association of the exhibiting-teaching institution with its producing former students.

Two prizes and three honorable mentions go to contributors. The Harrison S. Morris prize of $50 was awarded to James L. Green of Principia College, Elsah, Ill., for "Rolling Hills," an outstanding water color, conceived in subdued but intense earth tones, and handled with appreciation for scale in an impression that leaves you with the sense of big land promontory on a seacoast, and little men in a tilled field.

★ ★ ★

The Fellowship Water Color Prize of $25 goes to Marcella Broudo of this city for "Coal and Oil"; while the honorable mentions were accorded to three other Philadelphians: Norman Carton for "Fire at Natchez," an interesting upward flicker of flame-like figures; John J. Dull for "Spanning the Flood," and Mary Loud for "Olive Grove—Palestine."

While the honor water colors all represent good, sound work, there are many other notable pictures in the exhibition. Perhaps the most striking and imaginative is a large composition of swirling orange, red, green, blue, and black by June Groff, catching up in its surge suggestions of rampant horsemen, wild waves, wind-tossed clouds, and formidable mountains. Particularly handsome as a color aggregate, it has the strength of an oil, although its medium is tempera.

Other stimulating water colors include a poetic potted flower by an open country window, by Henry McCarter, opalescent in color quality, and cubistic in design slant; Margaret Gest's "Meadow," and a handsome splurge of blue, green, green-black, and white, with tropic landscape-by-the-sea flavor, that Thornton Oakley titles "Mont Pele."

★ ★ ★

Pacing its forward step in reunion with its alumni, the Academy gives further proof of new life in conversion to print gallery of waste space on its ground floor. Although it owns two important print collections, their contents have, until recently, been stored away in box portfolios where they were virtually unavailable.

With the completion of the print gallery these collections as well as others that may be brought in from the outside can be used to stimulate students. This major purpose is evidenced in the initial exhibition culled from the Phillips Collection, and tracing the development of Goya from Tiepolo by means of prints from both masters.

Even the arrangement of the prints is telling. At the left is a wall devoted to Tiepolo; at the rear of the gallery Tiepolo and Goya alternate in prints so resembling each other that the direct influence is undeniable; while on the right wall are the Goyas, gradually assuming complete individuality, and ending in a final wall where hang reproductions of works by masters who preceded and influenced Tiepolo, as well as those within range of our own time (Manet, in particular) who show continuance of the Goya tradition.

Thus through such study arrangements of works by the masters, using primarily its own collections for source material, the Academy embarks on an intelligent program to provide contemporary instruction and, through exhibitions, historical background.

## News of the Stage

Max Gordon will organize a new company to play "My Sister Eileen" in Boston in the autumn, according to the New York Herald Tribune. One company is now playing in New York and another in Chicago.

★ ★ ★

Next week is announced as the final week of the engagement of "Blossom Time," in which Everett Marshall is now starring at the Shubert.

★ ★ ★

"The Little Foxes," which was in Boston last season with Tallulah Bankhead in the starring role, is expected to conclude its long tour at the end of next week in Philadelphia.

★ ★ ★

When "Your Loving Son" opens in New York a week from today Jessie Royce Landis will play the part done by Lily Cahill during the Boston engagement of the play.

★ ★ ★

A play about Cape Cod a hundred years ago, called "Feathers in a Gale," is reported as a prospect for next autumn on Broadway.

### Alphonse J. Shelton

Paintings of the Maine Coast by Alphonse J. Shelton are on view at the Childs Gallery, 171 Newbury Street.

There are 12 paintings, which are the result, we are told, of an intensive study of the seacoast in all seasons and weathers. Mr. Shelton has abandoned other themes to concentrate upon the chosen subject. The pictures show familiarity with the sea; they also show the painter's desire to capture the surf in most picturesque moments. We see the combers breaking upon the rocks, tossing spray and working up a creamy lather of white foam. He seizes upon the contrast of the fixed rock and the moving water, the light and dark hues. Transfixed on the canvas is a passing moment of compelling beauty. Mr. Shelton has no desire to abstract or alter a scene. He wishes above all to be a faithful recorder.

D. A.

## Entertainment Timetable

### Theater

**Shubert—**
"Blossom Time," starring Everett Marshall. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

### Music

**Jordan Hall—**
Brahm's Requiem presented by the New England Conservatory chorus and orchestra. Francis Findlay, conductor. 8:15.

**Wellesley College, Alumnae Hall—**
Final concert of the Wellesley Series, by Lily Pons, coloratura soprano. 8:30.

### Films in Boston

**Exeter—**
"Hideout in the Alps." Jane Baxter. 2, 5, 8:05. "This Thing Called Love." Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 3:15, 6:15, 9:20.

**Fenway—**
"The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero and Virginia Gilmore 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

**Fine Arts—**
Harry Lauder in "Bong of the Road." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. "March of Time." 1:05, 3:05, 7:05, 9:05.

**Keith Memorial—**
"Melody for Three." Fay Wray and Jean Hersholt. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6:05. "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin, Marjorie Rambeau, Gene Tierney and William Tracy. 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:30. "Sneak" preview at 9 p. m.

**Kenmore—**
"Les Miserables." Fredric March and Charles Laughton. 2:45, 6:15, 9:45. "Head Over Heels in Love," Jessie Matthews. 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

**Majestic—**
Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conducting. Matinee 2:30; evening performance 8:30.

**Metropolitan—**
"The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson, Ida Lupino, John Garfield. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 6:15, 9:05. "Here Comes Happiness," Edward Norris, Mildred Coles, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:05.

**Modern—**
"Strawberry Blonde." James Cagney and Olivia De Havilland. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. "The Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

**Orpheum—**
"The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:15, 9:50. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 10:05 a. m., 1:40, 5:15, 8:50.

**Paramount—**
"The Lady Eve," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:45. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero and Virginia Gilmore. 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:10, 8:20.

**RKO-Boston—**
"This Thing Called Love." Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 10:30 a. m., 2:30, 6:15, 10. "Nobody's Children," 12:15, 4:10, 8. Stage Show: 1:25, 5:25, 9:10.

**Scollay—**
"Strawberry Blonde." James Cagney and Olivia De Havilland. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:35, 9:35. "The Monster and the Girl," Ellen Drew. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:20.

**South Station Theater—**
"Second Episode of Mysterious Dr. Satan." "Two Travels — Bar Harbor, Alaska." "Meet the U. S. Fleet." "Women Bowlers." "Birds from Corners of the World" (in natural color), latest newsreels and other shorts.

**State—**
"The Great Dictator," starring Charlie Chaplin. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:50. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:50, 5:15, 8:45.

**Telepix—**
"Puerto Rico." "The Gossips." "Chilean Cavalry." "Paul Spitalny and Orchestra." "Life in the New Navy." "Hollywood Newsreel." 2 cartoons and 30 minute news digest.

**Trans-Lux—**
"Vampire Bat," 10:52 a. m., 1:24, 3:56, 6:28, 9. "Devil Commands." 12:11, 2:45, 5:15, 7:47, 10:19.

**Tremont—**
"Santa Fe Trail." Errol Flynn. 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:05, 8. "Escape." Norma Shearer. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 6:05, 10.

**Uptown—**
"Buck Privates." Abbott and Costello. 3:05, 6:40, 10:15. "This Thing Called Love," Melvyn Douglas and Rosalind Russell. 1:15, 4:50, 8:20.

### Films in Suburbs

**ALLSTON — Capitol:** "Victory." Fredric March. "Honeymoon for Three." Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 2. Continuous 6:35-11.

**ARLINGTON — Capitol:** "High Sierra." Humphrey Bogart. "Saint in Palm Springs." George Sanders. 2 and 8.
**Regent:** "One Night in the Tropics." Allan Jones and Nancy Kelly. "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

**BRAINTREE—Braintree:** "Comrade X." Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Second Chorus." Fred Astaire and Paulette Colbert. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**BRIGHTON—Egyptian:** "Victory." Fredric March. "Charter Pilot." Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 1:50 and 8.

**BROOKLINE—Coolidge:** "Buck Privates." Abbott and Costello. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "San Francisco Docks." Burgess Meredith. 2:08, 5:10, 8:10.
**Brookline Village:** "Victory." Fredric March. 2, 5, 8. "Honeymoon for Three." Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45.
**Cleveland Circle:** "Virginia." Sterling Hayden, Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "You're the One." Bonnie Baker. 1:45, 7:45.

**CAMBRIDGE—Central Square:** "You're The One." Bonnie Baker and Orrin Tucker. "Jennie." Virginia Gilmore. 2. Continuous 7-11.
**Harvard:** "Kitty Foyle." Ginger Rogers. "Romance of the Rio Grande." Cesar Romero. 2 and 7:45.
**University:** "This Thing Called Love." Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 2:40, 6:10, 9:25. "Invisible Woman." Virginia Bruce. 1:30, 4:55, 8:15.

**CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square:** "Flight Command." Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "Life With Henry." Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8.

**DORCHESTER—Codman Square:** "Honeymoon for Three." George Brent and Ann Sheridan. 2:20, 9:25. "Case of the Black Parrot." 1:55, 8.
**Dorchester:** "The Invisible Woman." "Behind the News." 2. Continuous 7-11.
**Franklin Park:** "Honeymoon for Three." Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 2:55, 9:10. "Case of the Black Parrot." 1:55, 8:10.
**Strand:** "Mad Doctor." Basil Rathbone and Ellen Drew. 1:04, 8:18. "Monster and the Girl." Ellen Drew and Paul Lukas. 1:54, 6:54, 9:49.

**EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston:** "High Sierra." Humphrey Bogart. "Chad Hanna." Henry Fonda. 1:45 and 7:45.

**EVERETT—Capitol:** "Kitty Foyle." Ginger Rogers. 2:44, 8:20. "Saint in Palm Springs." George Sanders. 1:34, 7:10, 10.
**Park:** "Chad Hanna." Henry Fonda. "Michael Shayne, Private Detective." 1:30 and 7:30.

**HINGHAM—New Loring Hall:** "Victory." Fredric March. "Second Chorus." Fred Astaire and Paulette Goddard. 1:30 and 7:45.

**HYDE PARK—Fairmount:** "High Sierra." Humphrey Bogart. 3:27, 8:17. "Chad Hanna." Henry Fonda. 1:34, 6:40, 10:02.
**Hyde Park:** "Argentine Nights." Ritz Bros. and the Andrew Sisters. "Mummys' Hand." 2 and 8.

**JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica:** "Flight Command." Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "Keeping Company." Frank Morgan. 1:45 and 7:45.

**LEXINGTON—Lexington:** "Gone With the Wind." Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 2 and 7:30.

**MALDEN—Granada:** "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 2:02, 5:10, 8:18. "This Thing Called Love." Melvyn Douglas and Rosalind Russell. 3:05, 6:13, 9:21.
**Mystic:** "Jennie." Virginia Gilmore. 2, 7, 10. "The Mad Doctor." Basil Rathbone. 3:20, 8:25.
**Maplewood:** "Made for Each Other." Carole Lombard and James Stewart. "Girls Under 21." 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
**Orpheum:** "Love Thy Neighbor." Jack Benny and Fred Allen. "Blondie Plays Cupid." 1:45 and 7.
**Strand:** "Buck Privates." Abbott and Costello. 3:25, 8:30. "Invisible Woman." John Barrymore and Virginia Bruce. 2:05, 7, 9:55.

**MATTAPAN—Oriental:** "The Monster and the Girl." Ellen Drew and Paul Lukas. 1:45, 8. "The Mad Doctor." Basil Rathbone. 3:06, 9:21.

**MEDFORD—Fellsway:** "Arizona." Jean Arthur and William Holden. "So You Won't Talk." Joe E. Brown. 1:30 and 7:30.
**Medford:** "Honeymoon for Three." Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 2:35, 8:30. "Girls Under 21." 4, 6:40, 10.

**MELROSE — Melrose:** "Chad Hanna." Henry Fonda. "Saint in Palm Springs." George Sanders. 1:30 and 7:30.

**NATICK—Colonial:** "Buck Privates." Abbott and Costello. "Case of the Black Parrot." William Lundigan. 2 and 8.

**NEEDHAM—Paramount:** "Gone With the Wind." Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:40 and 7:40.

**NEWTON—Paramount:** "Flight Command." Robert Taylor and Ruth Hussey. "She Couldn't Say No." 1:30 and 8.

**NORWOOD—Norwood:** "The Philadelphia Story." James Stewart and Katharine Hepburn. "Case of the Black Parrot." William Lundigan.

**QUINCY — Quincy:** "The Mad Doctor." Rosalind Russell. "Six Lessons from Madam Lazonga."
**Strand:** "Buck Privates." Abbott and Costello and the Andrew Sisters. "The Invisible Woman."

**REVERE — Boulevard:** "Western Union." Robert Young and Randolph Scott. "Nobody's Children." Edith Fellows. 2 and 8.
**Revere:** "Western Union." Robert Young and Randolph Scott. "Nobody's Children." Edith Fellows. 2 and 8.

**SOMERVILLE—Central:** "No, No, Nanette." Anna Neagle. "Dreaming Out Loud." Lum and Abner. 2 and 8.
**Capitol and Ball Square:** "Flight Command." Ruth Hussey. "Always a Bride." 2 and 6:15.
**Davis Square:** "Mark of Zorro." Tyrone Power. "Argentine Nights." 2 and 8.
**Strand:** "Tin Pan Alley." Alice Faye. "Trail of the Vigilantes." 2 and 8.

**SOUTH BOSTON—Boulevard:** "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Margie." Tom Brown. 2 and 7:30.
**Strand:** "Western Union." Robert Young and Randolph Scott. "Honeymoon for Three." Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 2 and 7:30.

**SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo:** "Comrade X." Clark Gable and Hedy Lamarr. "Bitter Sweet." Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**WAKEFIELD — Wakefield:** "Give Us Wings." Billy Halop and the Dead End Kids. 2:10, 7:55. "Angels Over Broadway." Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. and Rita Hayworth. 3:30, 9:15.
**Princess:** "Father's Son." John Litel and Frieda Inescort. 2:09, 7:54. "Kitty Foyle." Ginger Rogers and Dennis Morgan. 3:12, 9.

**WALTHAM—Embassy:** "Western Union." Robert Young and Virginia Gilmore. "Buck Privates." Abbott and Costello. 2 and 8.

**WATERTOWN—Coolidge:** "Gone With the Wind." Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:45 and 7:45.
**Watertown Square:** "Rhythm on the River." Bing Crosby. "Earthbound." 1:45 and 7:45.

**WAVERLEY—Strand:** "Gone With the Wind." Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. 1:30 and 7:45.

**WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse:** "Kitty Foyle." Ginger Rogers. "The Saint in Palm Springs." George Sanders. 2:30 and 7:45.

**WEST NEWTON—West Newton:** "High Sierra." Humphrey Bogart. "Life with Henry." Jackie Cooper. 1:30 and 7:45.
**Medford:** "Honeymoon for Three." Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 2:35, 8:30. "Girls Under 21." 4, 6:40, 10.

**WINCHESTER—Winchester:** "Arizona." Jean Arthur. 3:36, 7:56. "The Great Profile." John Barrymore. 2:15, 6:30, 10:11.

**WOLLASTON—Wollaston:** "Honeymoon for Three." George Brent and Ann Sheridan. 1:35, 6:43, 9:55. "High Sierra." Humphrey Bogart. 3:15, 8:15.


AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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BOSTON (STAGE)

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SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR ENTIRE ENGAGEMENT
POPULAR MATS., TODAY AND SAT., 55c to $1.65
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In the Ever Popular Musical Romance
"BLOSSOM TIME"
PRICES—All Eves.: $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10, 85c, 55c, Incl. Tax

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COURTNEY BURR presents
THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS
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Evs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40.

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NEW YORK (STAGE)

6th SIDE-SPLITTING MONTH
"CRAZY FUN."—Lockridge, Sun
CHARLEY'S AUNT By Brandon Thomas
JOSE FERRER Arthur Margetson
Nedda Harrigan Reynolds Denniston
CORT Thea., 48 St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-0046. Evs. 8:40 MATINEES WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE Thea., B'way & 40 Street. PE. 6-9540
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

"The Comedy Murder-Mystery Hit!" ALFRED de LIAGRE, Jr. presents
MR. AND MRS. NORTH
A New Comedy by Owen Davis
from the stories by Frances & Richard Lockridge
with PEGGY CONKLIN & ALBERT HACKETT
BELASCO Thea., 44th St., E. of B'way. BR. 9-2067
Evs. 8:40, $3.30 to 55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20 to 55c

Cheers and bravos . . . at the final curtain. —J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
OUT OF THE FRYING PAN
WINDSOR Thea., 157 West 48th Street PE. 6-4891
Evs. Incl. Sun. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Sat. & Sun. 55c-$2.20

"A highly prized playgoing experience." J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-9220
Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

KATHARINE CORNELL presents BERNARD SHAW'S
THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA
with RAYMOND MASSEY
SHUBERT Thea., 44th St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-5990
Evenings 8:30. Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:30

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 550,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 447,130 |
| 1941 volume to date | 30,204,699 |
| 1940 volume to date | 41,482,760 |

## Rail Stocks Show Gain In Uneven Market

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP)—Rail shares took the upgrade today and provided most of the action in an uneven stock market.

Advances of fractions to around 2 points were general in common and senior carrier issues near the final hour.

Transactions, moderately heavier than in the preceding session, ran at the rate of about 550,000 shares for a full market day.

Rising tendencies in major commodities again seemed to set an example for speculation in security markets. Grains and rubber were outstandingly strong. Corporate bonds, particularly lower-rated rails, resumed a climb.

Reports of sharp improvement in earnings of some roads guided demand in the rail division. Santa Fe, Atlantic Coast Line and Pere Marquette rose to the highest quoted this year.

General Motors, Chrysler, Western Union and Westinghouse were down a little.

Up fractions to around a point at one time in the curb list were Aluminum of America, New Jersey Zinc, American Cyanamid "B" and Le Tourneau.

**Rails Lead Bond Rise**

The bond market today stepped along at a gait twice as fast as that of Tuesday with railroad issues leading the way to higher prices.

Going into the final hour carrier issues were all over the tape, particularly the low-priced ones, and gains in that group ranged up to 1½ points and in rare cases more.

U. S. Governments were quiet on the stock exchange but enjoyed a fair market ouside and quotations were generally steady.

A sizable amount of McKesson & Robbins 5½s changed hands at improved prices after the Securities & Exchange Commission recommended a plan of reorganization.

Best performers elsewhere included Erie Convertible 4s, Burlington Refunding 5s, Delaware & Hudson Refunding 4s, New Haven 3½s and Missouri Pacific 5s.

The foreign list was mixed. Australia 4½s yielded around a point and German Central Agricultural Bank 6s gave up a larger amount. Cuba 4½s were among the gainers.

## Pacific Gas Firm $20,000,000 Issue Is Offered Public

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Blyth & Co. is head of an underwriting group which is offering to the public $20,000,000 of Pacific Gas & Electric Co. first and refunding mortgage bonds. Series J, 3 per cent, due 1970. The bonds are priced at 101¾ and accrued interest.

The new bonds are redeemable at prices ranging from 106 before December 2, 1945, to 100 after December 1, 1969, plus accrued interest.

The company owns and operates 47 hydro-electric generating plants having a total installed rated capacity of 1,149,384 horsepower, and operates two hydro-electric generating plants of 33,512 horsepower, under a lease.

Net income of Pacific Gas and Electric Company and subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 1940, amounted to $24,671,419, compared with $25,676,640 in 1939 and $23,210,071 in 1938.

Associated with Blyth & Co., Inc., in the offering are: Harriman Ripley & Co., Incorporated; Smith, Barney & Co.; The First Boston Corporation; Lazard Freres & Co.; Dean Witter & Co.; Bonbright & Company, Incorporated; H. M. Byllesby and Company, Incorporated; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Incorporated; Bankamerica Company; Mitchum, Tully & Co.; Elworthy & Co.; Brush, Slocumb & Co.; Schwabacher & Co., and Weeden & Co.

## British Bonds Rise Sharply in London

LONDON, March 26 (AP)—British Government bonds rose sharply in a generally steady securities market today.

Long-dated issues were particularly prominent in the rise of the government loans on fresh support derived from reinvestment of proceeds of requisitioned Indian securities.

In other groups traders were less willing to press the trading rate but the effect of the Yugoslavian agreement with the Axis appeared have been largely discounted.

Debenture guaranteed rail issues were most in demand among the carriers. Selective demand appeared for Kaffirs and a few gains dotted the oil list.

Tobacco and brewery issues turned down on taxation fears. This is turn had a depressing effect on others in the industrial division.

In the foreign bond market Czechoslovakia 8s lost a point.

## Sir Henry Sheehan

SIDNEY, Australia (AP) — Sir Henry Sheehan, Governor of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia since 1938 and former Secretary of the Treasury, has passed on.

Sir Henry, a native of St. Kilda, Victoria, served as financial adviser to the Australian delegation to the World Economic Conference in 1933 and as delegate to the League of Nations the same year.

From 1926 to 1932, he was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary from 1932 to 1938. He had been a member of the National Debt Commission since 1932.

| 1941 High | 1941 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 53 | 46 | Abbott (1.60a) | 1 | 48 | 48 | 48 | M'r 25 |
| 51¾ | 45 | Acme Steel (4) | 1 | 46 | 46 | 46 | M'r 21 |
| 7¾ | 5¾ | Adams Ex (.40e) | 4 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5⅞ | |
| 22¾ | 19½ | Adam-Millis (1) | 1 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | M'r 22 |
| 15⅞ | 13⅛ | Addressog (1) | 1 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | M'r 21 |
| 42½ | 36¾ | Air Reduct (1a) | 9 | 37¾ | 37 | 37 | — ⅛ |
| ⅝ | ½ | Air-Way E Ap | 2 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| 5 | 4⅜ | Alaska Jun (½) | 3 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | |
| ⅝ | ⅜ | Alleghany Corp | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 9¼ | 5⅞ | Alleg pf xw | 3 | 7¼ | 6⅝ | 7¼ | M'r 25 |
| 10⅝ | 7 | Alleg pf $30 ww | 6 | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8½ | + ½ |
| 21⅜ | 16 | Alleghany pr pf | 3 | 17¼ | 17 | 17¼ | |
| 25⅜ | 19¾ | Alleg Lud (1½g) | 4 | 21½ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | |
| 11¼ | 9⅛ | Allen Ind (1½e) | 1 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | M'r 21 |
| 165 | 144½ | Al Ch & Dye (6) | 3 | 154 | 154 | 154 | M'r 25 |
| 11¼ | 10¼ | Allied Kid (1) | 1 | 11 | 11 | 11 | M'r 25 |
| 14 | 11¾ | Allied Mills (1e) | 2 | 13⅜ | 13⅛ | 13½ | + ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 5⅜ | Allied Stores | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 80 | 73 | Allied Str pf (5) | 1 | 74 | 74 | 74 | |
| 37 | 28⅜ | Allis-Ch (1½e) | 7 | 29⅜ | 29⅛ | 29¼ | |
| 17¾ | 14½ | Alpha Cem (¼g) | 1 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | + ⅛ |
| 1¼ | 1 | Amal Leather | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | M'r 21 |
| 15¼ | 11⅜ | Amal Leath pf | 1 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | M'r 21 |
| 50⅜ | 44 | Amerada Cp (2) | 6 | 48½ | 48 | 48½ | M'r 21 |
| 17¾ | 14⅜ | Am Ag Ch (.30g) | 1 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | M'r 25 |
| 58½ | 40 | Am Airlines (1e) | 2 | 46 | 45⅞ | 46 | + ⅛ |
| 8¼ | 6½ | Am Bank Note | 6 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 8¼ | 5½ | Am Bosch | 2 | 6 | 6 | 6 | — ⅛ |
| 38 | 31¾ | Am Br S (1.60) | 1 | 33¼ | 32 | 33¼ | |
| 1¾ | 1 | Am Cable & R | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 95¼ | 82 | Am Can (4) | 5 | 86 | 85¾ | 85¾ | — ¼ |
| 185 | 177⅛ | Am Can pf (7) | 2 | 178 | 178 | 178 | M'r 21 |
| 31⅜ | 23⅞ | Am Car & Fdy | 1 | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | + ⅜ |
| 66¼ | 56 | Am Car & F pf | 1 | 60⅞ | 60⅞ | 60⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 23⅛ | 18⅜ | Am Ch&C (.40g) | 4 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | — ¼ |
| 115 | 107½ | Am Ch&C pf (5) | 1 | 108 | 108 | 108 | M'r 24 |
| 121 | 108¼ | Am Chicle (4a) | 1 | 110 | 110 | 110 | M'r 22 |
| 8¾ | 7¾ | Am Coltypf.30g) | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | M'r 17 |
| 6⅛ | 4⅜ | Am Comm Al | 4 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | M'r 25 |
| 14¼ | 9½ | Am Crys S (1½g) | 2 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | + ¼ |
| 17⅜ | 11½ | Am Encaus Til | 1 | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 43¾ | 39¼ | Am European | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | + ¼ |
| 1⅛ | ⅛ | Am & For Pow | 14 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | — ⅛ |
| 17¾ | 13 | AmFP $8pf(.80k) | 1 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 21 | 14¾ | AmFP $7pf(.35k) | 3 | 17¼ | 17 | 17 | |
| 37⅜ | 21½ | Am & F P 2 pf | 3 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | + ⅛ |
| 38½ | 29 | Am-Haw SS (2) | 7 | 35½ | 35 | 35½ | |
| 4⅛ | 2⅞ | Am Hide & Lea | 11 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 30 | 29 | Am H & L pf (3) | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | Feb 4 |
| 51 | 46¼ | Am Home (2.40) | 1 | 49⅜ | 49⅜ | 49⅜ | M'r 25 |
| 1¾ | 1½ | Am Ice | 9 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | M'r 21 |
| 22½ | 20 | Am Ice pf (1½e) | 7 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | + ½ |
| 4¼ | 3⅝ | Am Internat'l | 7 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | |
| 13¼ | 12¼ | Am Inv Ill (1) | 1 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | M'r 21 |
| 50 | 49 | Am In Ill pf(2½) | 1 | 50 | 50 | 50 | M'r 4 |
| 17⅛ | 12 | Am Locomotive | 8 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13⅛ | M'r 25 |
| 94⅝ | 81 | Am Loco pf (2k) | 4 | 84 | 84 | 84 | |
| 13¾ | 12 | Am M & F (.34g) | 5 | 12⅜ | 12¼ | 12⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 2¼ | Am M & Metal | 6 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 19½ | 17 | Am Metal (¼g) | 6 | 18 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | |
| 3¼ | 2 | Am Power & Lt | 96 | 2 | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| 46¾ | 39 | Am P&L $6pf 3k | 8 | 40¾ | 39⅞ | 40 | —1 |
| 39 | 32¼ | APL $5 pf (2½k) | 14 | 34⅞ | 34⅛ | 34¼ | — ⅜ |
| 7¼ | 6 | AmRad&S (.15g) | 37 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 11⅞ | Am Roll M(.35g) | 3 | 13⅜ | 13¼ | 13¼ | — ⅛ |
| 7 | 5⅜ | Am Saf R (¼g) | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | M'r 25 |
| 8⅜ | 7¾ | Am Seat (½e) | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | M'r 22 |
| 45¼ | 37⅞ | Am Sm&R (1½g) | 3 | 39¾ | 39½ | 39¾ | + ⅛ |
| 154 | 138¾ | Am Sm&R pf (7) | 1 | 144 | 144 | 144 | +1⅛ |
| 54 | 46 | Am Snuff (3a) | 1 | 46 | 46 | 46 | |
| 28½ | 21 | Am Stl F (¼g) | 2 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | |
| 11¼ | 9⅞ | Am Stores (¼g) | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| 13½ | 11⅜ | Am Stove (.30g) | 1 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | M'r 18 |
| 19 | 13 | Am Sug R (1½g) | 5 | 18⅜ | 18 | 18 | — ¼ |
| 91 | 81 | Am Sugar pf (7) | 1 | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | +1⅜ |
| 14½ | 13¼ | Am Sum Tob (1) | 2 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | M'r 25 |
| 168¾ | 156¾ | Am T & T (9) | 11 | 162¼ | 161¾ | 162¼ | + ¾ |
| 73½ | 67½ | Am Tobacco (5) | 7 | 68⅛ | 67½ | 67½ | — ¾ |
| 74¾ | 67¾ | Am Tob B (5) | 8 | 68⅞ | 68⅛ | 68½ | — ⅜ |
| 159 | 147½ | Am Tob pf (6) | 1 | 150 | 150 | 150 | +1 |
| 7 | 5 | Am Type Fdrs | 3 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 7¼ | 5 | Am Water Wks | 17 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | — ⅜ |
| 99⅛ | 89¾ | Am W W 1 pf (6) | 1 | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ | Feb27 |
| 83⅜ | 61¼ | Am Woolen | 1 | 71⅛ | 71⅛ | 71⅛ | M'r 24 |
| 60⅛ | 51 | Am Wool pf (7e) | 2 | 56½ | 56 | 56 | |
| 8 | 5⅛ | Am Zinc L & S | 3 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5¾ | |
| 54 | 51 | Am Z pr pf 1¼k | 1 | 51 | 51 | 51 | M'r 22 |
| 27¾ | 22⅛ | Anaconda (½g) | 31 | 24¾ | 24½ | 24½ | — ⅛ |
| 14¼ | 12⅝ | Anchor H (½g) | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | M'r 19 |
| 12½ | 9 | Andes Cop (¼g) | 1 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| 2⅛ | 1½ | A P W Paper | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | M'r 18 |
| 30 | 26 | Arch-DM (.35g) | 2 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | M'r 22 |
| 111⅜ | 109½ | Arm Del pf (7) | 1 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | +1 |
| 5½ | 4½ | Armour Ill | 2 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 58 | 47½ | Armour Ill p pf | 1 | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | + ⅜ |
| 60 | 60 | Armour Ill pf | 1 | 60 | 60 | 60 | Feb14 |
| 34⅜ | 28 | Arm Cork (¼g) | 2 | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | |
| 8⅞ | 7¼ | Arnold C (3⅛g) | 1 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | + ¼ |
| 67¾ | 43⅜ | Artloom (¾g) | 4 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | — ⅜ |
| 7⅜ | 5⅜ | Ass'd Dry Goods | 19 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| 87 | 79½ | Assd D G 1 pf(6) | 2 | 80 | 80 | 80 | M'r 21 |
| 99 | 87 | Assd DG2pf 6¾k | 1 | 92 | 92 | 92 | M'r 19 |
| 35⅛ | 32¼ | Associates (2a) | 1 | 32¼ | 32¼ | 32¼ | M'r 17 |
| 25 | 18 | Atch T&SF (1e) | 158 | 25⅝ | 24⅞ | 25¼ | + ¼ |
| 67½ | 60¼ | Atch T&SFpf(5) | 8 | 67½ | 67⅜ | 67½ | + ½ |
| 18⅜ | 13½ | Atl Coast Line | 106 | 19⅛ | 18⅜ | 18¾ | + ⅜ |
| 21⅜ | 13½ | Atl G&W Indes | 3 | 20¾ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 25¾ | 16½ | Atl G&W In pf | 4 | 25 | 25 | 25 | |
| 24¼ | 20¾ | Atl Refining (1) | 4 | 22 | 21¾ | 21¾ | — ¼ |
| 110¼ | 108 | Atl Refin pf (4) | 2 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | |
| 7⅛ | 6⅝ | Atlas Corp (⅞g) | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 49¼ | 47½ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 3 | 48½ | 48⅜ | 48½ | |
| 72¼ | 63 | Atlas Pow (¾g) | 1 | 65 | 65 | 65 | M'r 12 |
| 7 | 6 | Atlas Tack(.15g) | 6 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| 27⅛ | 17⅜ | Austin Nichols | 1 | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 5¼ | 3½ | Aviation Corp | 15 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| | | **B** | | | | | |
| 19 | 14¾ | Bald Loco ct | 13 | 15 | 14¾ | 14¾ | — ¼ |
| 4⅜ | 3⅛ | Balt & Ohio | 19 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 5¾ | 4⅜ | Balt & Ohio pf | 17 | 5⅝ | 5⅜ | 5⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 6 | 5⅛ | Bangor & Ar | 2 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 10½ | 8 | Barber As (½e) | 8 | 9½ | 9 | 9 | — ¼ |
| 7½ | 6½ | Barker Br (¾e) | 1 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| 9⅝ | 7⅜ | Barnsdall (.15g) | 4 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | — ¼ |
| 24⅞ | 18¾ | Bath Ir Wks ¼g | 8 | 23½ | 23¼ | 23¼ | — ⅛ |
| 31⅜ | 27½ | Bayuk (1½) | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | |
| 24⅜ | 22 | Beat Cream (1a) | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | M'r 24 |
| 103 | 103 | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 103 | 103 | 103 | M'r 10 |
| 104 | 104 | Beat pf xw (5) | 1 | 104 | 104 | 104 | Feb 5 |
| 126 | 117⅛ | Beech-Nut (4a) | 1 | 119 | 119 | 119 | M'r 25 |
| 8⅜ | 7⅜ | Beld-Hem (.80) | 2 | 7½ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | M'r 22 |
| 37⅜ | 33 | Bendix Av (1g) | 7 | 35⅜ | 35¼ | 35¼ | |
| 20⅞ | 19¼ | Benef I L (.45g) | 4 | 19⅜ | 19½ | 19⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 56⅞ | 55¾ | Ben IndLpf(2½) | 1 | 55¾ | 55¾ | 55¾ | M'r 20 |
| 32 | 27½ | Best & Co(1.60a) | 5 | 29 | 28½ | 28⅞ | + ⅞ |
| 89½ | 74⅜ | Beth Steel(1½g) | 9 | 77¼ | 76¾ | 76¾ | — ¼ |
| 131½ | 121½ | Beth S 7% pf (7) | 1 | 125¼ | 125¼ | 125¼ | + ¼ |
| 28 | 24¼ | Bigelow-Sanf 1g | 2 | 27⅜ | 27¼ | 27¼ | M'r 21 |
| 21¼ | 17 | Black & D (1.60) | 1 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | M'r 20 |
| 10¼ | 7½ | Blaw-Knox .15g | 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 18⅜ | 16 | Bliss & L (¼g) | 1 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | M'r 25 |
| 18⅜ | 13⅞ | Boeing Airplane | 8 | 15⅝ | 15¼ | 15¼ | — ¼ |
| 35 | 27 | Bohn A&B (½g) | 1 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | M'r 24 |
| 22⅜ | 19 | Bond Strs (1.60) | 2 | 19 | 19 | 19 | M'r 25 |
| 20¼ | 18⅝ | Borden Co (.30g) | 8 | 19⅝ | 19⅜ | 19⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 20¼ | 16⅝ | Borg-Warn .40g | 14 | 17⅝ | 17⅜ | 17⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 1½ | ⅞ | Boston & Maine | 1 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | M'r 19 |
| 39⅝ | 30¾ | Bower Roll B(3) | 2 | 34 | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | M'r 24 |
| 4½ | 3¾ | Brew Corp(.10g) | 1 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| 12⅜ | 9¾ | Bridgeport (¼g) | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| 25⅜ | 19¼ | Briggs Mf (1½g) | 2 | 21 | 21 | 21 | — ¼ |
| 41 | 36½ | Briggs & S (¾g) | 1 | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | M'r 22 |
| 44½ | 38½ | Bristol-M (2.40) | 1 | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | M'r 21 |
| 2½ | 2⅛ | Bkly & Q Trans | 1 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | M'r 25 |
| 6⅝ | 5¾ | Bkly-Man Tr | 18 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 11¼ | Bklyn Un Gas | 8 | 12½ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 30½ | 30 | Brown Shoe (2) | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | Feb24 |
| 23½ | 20 | Bruns-Bal (½g) | 2 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | + ½ |
| 12⅜ | 9⅜ | Bucyrus-E(.15g) | 4 | 10½ | 10⅜ | 10½ | |
| 5¼ | 3½ | Budd Mfg | 2 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | |
| 7¾ | 5⅝ | Budd Wh (.20g) | 2 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 34¼ | 26¼ | Bullard Co (½g) | 2 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | M'r 24 |
| 33¾ | 27½ | Bulova Wat (2a) | 1 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | |
| 18½ | 16¼ | Burling Mills (1) | 3 | 17½ | 17 | 17 | — ⅜ |
| 53¼ | 50 | Burling pf (2¾) | 1 | 51¾ | 51¾ | 51¾ | M'r 25 |
| 8¾ | 7¾ | Burr Add (.15g) | 3 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 3¾ | 2½ | Bush Terminal | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | M'r 25 |
| 5½ | 4½ | Butler Br (.15g) | 1 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 21⅜ | 20 | But Bro pf (1½) | 2 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | M'r 22 |
| 4⅜ | 3½ | ButteCop&Zinc | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 11¾ | 7⅞ | Byers (AM) Co | 1 | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 12 | 10 | Byron Jack (1) | 3 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | M'r 22 |
| | | **C** | | | | | |
| 21 | 16¾ | Calif Pack (1) | 2 | 21 | 21 | 21 | + ½ |
| 53 | 51 | Calif P pf (2½) | 1 | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | +1½ |
| 1½ | 1 | Callahan Z-Lead | 3 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 7¼ | 5½ | Cal & Hec (¼g) | 2 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | |
| 14⅞ | 11⅜ | Camp Wy (.60g) | 4 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 13¾ | 11⅝ | Canada Dry(.60) | 4 | 12 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | |
| 4⅛ | 3⅛ | Canadian Pacific | 74 | 4 | 3⅝ | 3¾ | + ⅛ |
| 38⅝ | 35⅞ | Cannon M (½g) | 2 | 38 | 37⅝ | 37⅞ | M'r 22 |
| 3¼ | 2½ | Capital Adm A | 3 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2½ | M'r 25 |
| 30½ | 26 | Carpent Stl(½g) | 1 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | —1 |
| 3½ | 2⅞ | Car & Gen (.10) | 4 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 59¼ | 43 | Case (JI) Co(3e) | 1 | 48 | 48 | 48 | + ½ |
| 50¼ | 43¼ | Caterpil Tr (2) | 2 | 43½ | 42⅞ | 42⅞ | — ¾ |
| 28⅜ | 22 | Celanese (½g) | 1 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | |
| 10 | 7 | Celotex Cp (¼g) | 2 | 9 | 9 | 9 | M'r 25 |
| 22¾ | 18¼ | Cent Aguir (1½) | 4 | 22¾ | 22 | 22⅜ | M'r 25 |
| 2⅜ | 1⅞ | Cent Foundry | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | — ⅛ |
| 2⅜ | 2⅛ | Cent RR NJ | 3 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 6⅞ | 4¼ | Cent Violetta S | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | — ⅛ |
| 3½ | 2½ | Century Rib M | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | Feb20 |
| 34⅛ | 27 | Cerro de Pas(1g) | 6 | 31⅛ | 30⅝ | 31 | |
| 5⅜ | 3¾ | Cert-teed Prod | 1 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | M'r 25 |
| 21¼ | 18 | Chain Belt (¼g) | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | M'r 7 |
| 20⅜ | 17½ | ChampP&F(¼g) | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | M'r 20 |
| 18 | 12½ | Checker Cab | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | M'r 20 |
| 44⅛ | 38½ | Ches & Ohio (3) | 11 | 39⅝ | 39¼ | 39½ | + ¼ |
| 102½ | 98½ | Ches & O pf (4) | 1 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | M'r 20 |
| 3 | 2⅝ | Ches Corp | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | + ⅛ |
| 1 | ⅝ | Chi & E Ill | 1 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | M'r 25 |
| 2 | 1¾ | Chi & E Ill A | 28 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | + ⅛ |
| 1½ | ⅞ | Chi Great West | 29 | 1 | 1 | 1 | + ⅛ |
| 4½ | 3⅞ | Chi Great W pf | 45 | 5 | 4½ | 4¾ | + ⅜ |

| 1941 High | 1941 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8¼ | 6¾ | Chi Mail O (1⅛e) | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | M'r 22 |
| 15½ | 9½ | Chi Pneu T (1g) | 2 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 44½ | 37⅜ | Chi P T cv pf(3) | 1 | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¼ | M'r 21 |
| 52⅛ | 49¼ | C P T pr pf (2½) | 1 | 50¼ | 50¼ | 50¼ | M'r 25 |
| ⅛ | ⅛ | Chi Rock Is & P | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| ¼ | ⅛ | C R I & P 6% pf | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | M'r 20 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | C R I & P 7% pf | 2 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | M'r 15 |
| 9½ | 8½ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | M'r 20 |
| 13⅜ | 10⅜ | Chickasha (⅛e) | 3 | 13 | 12½ | 12½ | M'r 24 |
| 2⅞ | 1⅝ | Childs Co | 19 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1½ | — ⅛ |
| 72⅛ | 63¼ | Chrysler (1½g) | 21 | 64⅜ | 63¾ | 63¾ | — ¾ |
| 10⅝ | 9¼ | City I & F (.30g) | 3 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | — ⅛ |
| 3 | 2⅛ | City Stores | 1 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | M'r 20 |
| 37⅝ | 31¼ | Clark Equip ¾g | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | — ⅛ |
| 33¾ | 27⅜ | Clev Gr B (.40g) | 2 | 28 | 28 | 28 | — ⅛ |
| 34½ | 26⅞ | Climax M (1.20) | 39 | 34⅞ | 34 | 34¼ | + ⅜ |
| 34 | 28½ | Cluett P (½g) | 2 | 31¼ | 31¼ | 31¼ | + ¼ |
| 106 | 87 | Coca-Cola (3¾g) | 2 | 97 | 97 | 97 | — ½ |
| 62½ | 60 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 1 | 60 | 60 | 60 | M'r 22 |
| 13 | 11⅛ | Colgate-P (½a) | 21 | 12¾ | 12⅜ | 12⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 102½ | 100¾ | Colg-P pf (4½) | 6 | 102½ | 102⅛ | 102⅛ | M'r 17 |
| 30¼ | 24¼ | Collins & A 2¼g | 1 | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 20 | 15 | Col Fuel & I ⅛g | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | M'r 25 |
| 21¾ | 18½ | Colum Br A .45g | 1 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | M'r 24 |
| 21 | 18 | Colum Br B .45g | 1 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | M'r 25 |
| 4⅞ | 4 | Col G&E (.10g) | 141 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3¾ | — ⅛ |
| 82½ | 74½ | Col G&E pf A(6) | 7 | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ | M'r 22 |
| 6⅞ | 4¾ | Colum Pict | 1 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 24⅞ | 22½ | Colum P pf (2¾) | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | — ½ |
| 80⅛ | 74½ | Col Carb (1g) | 2 | 75 | 74½ | 75 | + ½ |
| 31 | 28⅛ | Coml Credit (3) | 4 | 29¼ | 28¾ | 28¾ | |
| 104 | 100¼ | Com Cr pf (4¼) | 2 | 101 | 100½ | 100½ | + ¼ |
| 37⅞ | 34⅜ | Coml Inv Tr (4) | 3 | 34⅜ | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | — ¼ |
| 110 | 105 | ComTev pf(4¼) | 1 | 105 | 105 | 105 | |
| 11⅜ | 8⅜ | Com'l Solv (¼e) | 3 | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9¾ | |
| ⅛ | ⅜ | Com'th & South | 617 | ½ | ⅜ | ½ | + ⅛ |
| 61¼ | 49 | Com&Sou pf (3) | 19 | 59⅜ | 58½ | 59¼ | + ⅞ |
| 30⅛ | 27⅞ | Com Edis (1.80) | 52 | 29 | 28⅝ | 28¾ | — ¼ |
| 4 | 3 | Conde Nast(⅛g) | 2 | 3½ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | M'r 14 |
| 18⅛ | 16⅜ | Congoleum (1) | 1 | 16⅝ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 29⅜ | 22⅛ | Cons Aircr (2e) | 5 | 27⅞ | 27¾ | 27¾ | |
| 15⅞ | 11⅜ | Cons Cig (1¾e) | 2 | 12⅞ | 12⅝ | 12⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 7⅞ | 5⅞ | Cons Cop (¼g) | 6 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 23⅜ | 20¾ | Cons Edison (2) | 26 | 21½ | 21¼ | 21¼ | — ⅜ |
| 107⅜ | 104⅞ | Cons Ed pf (5) | 8 | 105½ | 105¼ | 105½ | + ⅜ |
| ½ | ½ | Con Film Ind | 3 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | M'r 23 |
| 8 | 7⅜ | Cons F pf (¾k) | 1 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | M'r 25 |
| 3⅛ | 2½ | Cons Laundries | 4 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 6 | 5⅜ | Cons Oil (½) | 27 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 1½ | ¾ | Con RR Cuba pf | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 4½ | 2⅞ | Consol'n Coal | 6 | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | M'r 25 |
| 21 | 15¼ | Consol'n Coal pf | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | M'r 20 |
| 106⅜ | 101½ | Con Pow pf(4½) | 1 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ | +1¼ |
| 15⅞ | 12½ | Container (¼g) | 6 | 14 | 14 | 14 | + ⅜ |
| 10⅜ | 7⅜ | Cont Bak (A) | 3 | 10½ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 1 | ⅝ | Cont Bak (B) | 9 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | M'r 25 |
| 90¾ | 79 | Cont Bak pf (8) | 1 | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | + ½ |
| 40½ | 36 | Cont Can (½g) | 2 | 37¼ | 37 | 37 | — ⅜ |
| 8¼ | 6⅝ | Cont Diam F (1) | 5 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | |
| 39⅜ | 35¼ | Cont Ins (1.60a) | 1 | 39⅜ | 39⅛ | 39¼ | + ⅜ |
| 4½ | 2⅞ | Cont Motors | 13 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | |
| 20½ | 17⅜ | Cont O Del (¼g) | 31 | 18⅝ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 23½ | 17¼ | Cont Steel (¼g) | 1 | 17½ | 17¼ | 17½ | M'r 25 |
| 18⅞ | 14¼ | Cop'weld (.20g) | 2 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | — ¼ |
| 56 | 52 | Cop'weld pf(2½) | 1 | 53 | 53 | 53 | M'r 20 |
| 47½ | 44¼ | Corn Prods (3) | 5 | 47¼ | 46⅜ | 46⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 4⅞ | 3⅞ | Coty Inc (½e) | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| ⅞ | ½ | Coty Internat'l | 1 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | M'r 20 |
| 19⅞ | 15 | Crane Co (.80e) | 2 | 15 | 15 | 15 | — ⅛ |
| 19 | 16½ | C of Wheat(1.60) | 1 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | M'r 25 |
| 6¼ | 4⅜ | Crosley Corp | 1 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | M'r 25 |
| 27⅝ | 22⅝ | Crown C&S(½e) | 2 | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 45½ | 40 | Cr C pf xw (2¼) | 1 | 42 | 42 | 42 | M'r 24 |
| 15⅜ | 12⅝ | Crown Zel (½g) | 15 | 12

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## ICC Examiner Hits Rail Plan To Cut Rates

WASHINGTON (AP)—A railroad proposal to reduce rates on iron and steel articles shipped in carloads to Gulf ports was criticized by an Interstate Commerce Commission examiner as not in accord with national transportation policy.

The examiner, Andrew C. Wilkins, said the proposed reductions would have a tendency to break down the present basis of rates "which has been arrived at by the compromise agreement of the many conflicting interests of competing carriers and shippers and which has been approved by this commission."

**Sees No Advantage**

"It is clearly shown on this record," Mr. Wilkins said, "that the grant of the relief here requested would not tend to foster sound economic conditions among the several carriers and would not be in accord with the declared national transportation policy."

Mr. Wilkins said the primary purpose of the railroads' application was to establish reduced rates from the Birmingham district to New Orleans and Mobile to enable the railroads to obtain a share of the tonnage of iron and steel articles now moving by rail from the producing plants to Birmingport, Ala., then by water in privately-owned barges. Other reductions were proposed to maintain as nearly as possible, the existing rate relations between other producing points and Burmingham.

In many instances the reductions proposed from southern, northern and some western producing points to Gulf ports was 15 cents per hundred pounds.

**Profit Doubtful**

The examiner pointed out that water lines generally maintain their rates on the basis of 80 per cent of the rail rate.

"It is generally considered," he commented, "that such a basis of rates for common carrier water transportation tends to recognize and preserve one of the inherent advantages of water transportations. There is no showing on this record that the rail carriers would realize any profit if they obtained some of this traffic under the basis of reduced rates here proposed."

The examiner's report is subject to review by the commission upon request of the interested railroads.

## Egg Prices Attain Three-Year Peak

CHICAGO, March 26 (AP)—Disclosure of the extent of recent large scale direct country purchases of eggs by Government agents helped to stimulate buying in the egg futures market today that carried prices up to new three-year highs. Prices of several other farm commodities, including wheat, corn and lard, were at highs for the year.

October refrigerator egg futures rose about ½ cent to around 22½ cents a dozen. In the spot market prices rose ½-¾ cent, fresh graded extra firsts selling up to 20 cents in carlots. Storage packed extras were up to 21¼.

The Federal Surplus Commodities corporation purchased 22,244 cases of eggs under March 25 contract, bringing total purchases since country buying began to 56,400 cases, or 1,692,000 dozen. Prices paid yesterday ranged as high as 21½ for large No. 1 extras, or 1¾ cents over the initial prices quoted when the program began.

## N. Y. Curb Exchange Expels Two Members

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Curb Exchange announced the expulsion of two members on charges of violating rules against splitting commissions.

They are Charles R. Powers and Edward F. McCormack, independent floor brokers.

Curb officials said the charges grew out of revelations by Jerome Chester Cuppia, a former curb member, in recent hearings before the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission at Washington in disciplinary proceedings against the curb.

Mr. Cuppia testified supposedly independent brokers acted as "virtually my employees" in sharing commissions for handling orders.

Curb authorities, it was said, were investigating some of other members involved in the Cuppia testimony.

## Lead Price at Highest Level Since Sept., 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Leading producers raised the price of lead 1/10 cent to 5.85-5.90 cents a pound, the second advance this month and the highest since 6 cents was charged in late September, 1937.

The price has tended upward recently as heavy demand for defense purposes forced sellers to draw on stocks of foreign lead, principally Mexican, which comes in under a duty.

**Treasury Statement**

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP)—The position of the Treasury March 24 compared with March 23, 1940 (shown in parentheses): Receipts $47,500,684.69 ($26,-239,868.24); expenditures $68,647,906.67 ($18,-033,626.19); net balance $2,361,113,275.26 ($2,568,651,166.38); working balance included $1,616,709,403.23 ($1,849,086,366.77); customs receipts for month $31,534,576.09 ($22,024,389.44); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $5,267,712,168.48 ($4,362,057,872.90); expenditures $8,490,456,887.04 ($7,009,189,-559.57); excess of expenditures $3,222,742,-718.56 ($2,647,131,686.67); gross debt $46,-618,653,575.47 ($42,525,475,833.44); decrease under previous day $7,990,278.33; gold assets $22,347,166,123.45 ($18,390,518,821.01).

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

### United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 3¼s '45-43 | 107.3 | 107.8 | 107.8 |
| 2 4s '54-44 | 112.10 | 112.10 | 112.10 |
| 1 2½s '53-49 | 106.17 | 106.17 | 106.17 |
| 12 3s '55-51 | 111.19 | 111.19 | 111.9 |
| 1 2¾s '60-55 | 109.28 | 109.28 | 109.28 |
| 13 2¾s '65-60 | 109.26 | 109.25 | 109.26 |

New York City Bonds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 38 3s '80 | 101½ | 101¼ | 101¼ |

### Corporation Bonds

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Abitibi P&P 5s '53 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 1 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st | 132½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 98 Alleghany cv 5s '44 | 95 | 94¾ | 95 |
| 6 Alleghany cv 5s '49 | 83 | 82¾ | 83 |
| 20 Alleghany 5s '50 st | 62 | 61¾ | 62 |
| 1 Allegh Val 4s '42 | | | |
| 103 3-32 | 103 3-32 | 103 3-32 | |
| 3 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52 | 106⅞ | 106⅞ | 106⅞ |
| 4 Am&For 6s 2030 | 57 | 56¾ | 57 |
| 4 AmIGChem 5½s '49 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 1 AmIGChem5½s'49cld | | | |
| 100 7-32 | 100 7-32 | 100 7-32 | |
| 1 Am Int 5½s '49 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 7 Am T&T 5½s '43 | 152 | 102⅛ | 102⅛ |
| 15 AmT&T3¼s '66 | 107⅜ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 7 Am T&T3¼s '61 | 107¾ | 107¼ | 107½ |
| 1 Ann Arbor 4s '95 | 52¼ | 52¼ | 52¼ |
| 7 Arm Del 4s '57 | 106¾ | 106⅝ | 106¾ |
| 17 Arm Del 4s '55 | 105⅞ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 7 At&SF aj 4s '95 st | 92 | 91⅜ | 91⅜ |
| 5 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 6 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44 | 100⅝ | 100⅜ | 100⅜ |
| 4 Atl & Birm 4s '33 | 13 | 12⅞ | 13 |
| 19 A C Line 1st 4½ '52 | 78¼ | 78 | 78¼ |
| 28 A C Line cit 4½ '52 | 73 | 72⅞ | 73 |
| 33 A C Line 4½s '64 | 65⅞ | 65 | 65½ |
| 23 A C Line 5s '45 | 85¾ | 85 | 85¼ |
| 10 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '548 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 5 Austin & N W 5s '41 | 100⅛ | 100⅛ | 100⅛ |
| 1 B&O 1st mtg 4s st | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| 62 B&O '95 st A | 45½ | 45 | 45¼ |
| 48 B&O '95 st C | 51 | 50¼ | 50⅜ |
| 36 B&O 2000 st D | 45⅜ | 44⅞ | 45⅜ |
| 47 B&O '96 st F | 45⅜ | 44⅞ | 45⅜ |
| 20 B&O cv 5s '60 st | 24½ | 24⅛ | 24½ |
| 18 B&O 4s '48 | 68¼ | 67¾ | 68¼ |
| 6 B&OPLE&WV 4s '51st | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 10 B&O S W '50 st | 45¾ | 45¼ | 45⅜ |
| 4 B&O T C 4s '50 | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ |
| 1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 1 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st | 50¾ | 50¾ | 50¾ |
| 6 Bang & Aroo 5s '43 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 1 Bell T'pa 5s '48 B | 111⅜ | 111⅜ | 111⅜ |
| 1 Beth Stl 3½s '52 | 106 | 105½ | 106 |
| 2 Bethr Stl 3¼s '59 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 89 Boston&Me 4½s '70 | 26¼ | 25½ | 26¼ |
| 6 Boston&Me 4s '60 | 22 | 21½ | 22 |
| 4 Bkly Edis 1st 5s '66 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 4 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 4 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50 | 93 | 92½ | 92½ |
| 11 Bul R&P '57 st | 47 | 46¾ | 47 |
| 1 Bush Term 5s '55 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ |
| 3 Bush Term 4s '60 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 1 Can Sou 5s '62 | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ |
| 5 Can Nat Ry 5s 70 | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ |
| 5 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct | 98⅝ | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |
| 1 Can Pac 5s 44 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 4 Can Pac 5s 54 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 10 Can Pac 4½s 60 | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 9 Can Pac 4s perp | 59½ | 59⅛ | 59½ |
| 2 Can B Un Pac 4s 48 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 2 Can of Ga 5½s 59 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 2 Can of Ga 5s '57 C | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 17 Can New Eng 4s 61 | 63½ | 63 | 63 |
| 15 Can N Y Pow 3¼s 62 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 56 Can Pac 5s 60 | 52¼ | 51¾ | 52¼ |
| 7 Can Pac 1st 4s '59 | 70⅞ | 70½ | 70¾ |
| 8 Can P Thru Sh L 4s 54 | 67 | 66 | 67 |
| 32 Can RR NJ 5s 87 | 16⅛ | 15⅞ | 16⅛ |
| 12 Can RR NJ 5s 87 reg | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 5 Certain-td 5½s 48 | 87¼ | 87 | 87 |
| 2 C&O 4½s 92 | 132 | 132 | 132 |
| 5 C&O 3½s 96 D | 103¾ | 103½ | 103¾ |
| 8 C&O rfg 3½s 96E | 104 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A | 84 | 83 | 84 |
| 6 CB&Q 4½s 77 | 76⅞ | 76½ | 76⅞ |
| 4 CB&Q gen 4s 58 | 84¾ | 84½ | 84⅝ |
| 9 CB&Q 4s Ill 49 | 98 | 97⅞ | 98 |
| 3 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49 | 93¼ | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| 18 Chi & E Ill Inc 97 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ |
| 8 Chi Gt W 1st 4½s 2038 | 32½ | 31½ | 32½ |
| 6 Ch Gt West 4s 88 | 68¼ | 68 | 68 |
| 3 Chi I & L 5s 66 | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ |
| 246 CMSP & Pac 5s 75 | 9 | 8⅞ | 8¾ |
| 1 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000 | 2 | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 56 CM&SP 4½s 89C | 39½ | 39 | 39 |
| 20 CM&SP gen 4s 89 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 14 Chi&NW 6½s 36 | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | 27⅞ |
| 15 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037 | 15 | 14⅞ | 15 |
| 40 Chi&NW gen 5s 87 | 23¼ | 23 | 23¼ |
| 49 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49 | 2 | 1¾ | 2 |
| 31 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 | 14⅞ | 14½ | 14⅞ |
| 5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C | 14¾ | 14½ | 14¾ |
| 72 Chi&NW 4s '87 | 22½ | 21¾ | 22⅛ |
| 2 Chi&NW 3½s '87 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ |
| 15 CRI&P 4½s '52 A | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| 3 CRI&P 4½s '52 A ct | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 49 CRI&P cv 4½s '60 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 27 CRI&P 4s '88 | 18¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 6 CRI&P 4s '88 ct | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ |
| 28 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct | 9¾ | 9 | 9⅞ |
| 3 CTH&SE rfg 5s '60 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 8 CTH&SE inc 5s '60 | 51¼ | 51 | 51¼ |
| 5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63 | 107¾ | 107½ | 107¾ |
| 3 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 13 Ch&W Ind 4½s '62 | 93¾ | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| 5 Ch&W Ind 5s '52 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 1 Cin Gas&El 3¼s '66 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 1 Cin Leb&N 4s '42 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 26 CCC&StL 4½s '77 | 58½ | 58¼ | 58½ |
| 2 CCC&StL 5s '63 StL | 76¼ | 76¼ | 76¼ |
| 1 Clev&Pitts 3½s '50 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 2 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 1 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61 | 87 | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| 1 Cle&Un Term 5s '73 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| 2 Col Fal 5s '70 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 80 Colo&So 4½s '80 | 15⅞ | 15⅜ | 15⅞ |
| 6 Columbia G 5s '52 May | 103⅞ | 103½ | 103⅞ |
| 17 Columbia G 5s 1961 | 103¾ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 1 Colo&So Oh El 3¼s '70 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 11 Comm'lInv Tr 5s '49 ww | 40⅛ | 40 | 40 |
| 12 Comwlth Ed cv 3¼s'58 | 114¾ | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| 1 Con Edis 3¼s '46 | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| 1 Con Edis 3½s '48 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 4 Con Edis 3½s '58 | 108⅝ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 3 Consum Pow 3½s '70 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 1 Consum Pow 3½s '65 | 107⅞ | 107⅞ | 107⅞ |
| 3 Crane Co 2¾s 50 | 98⅛ | 98 | 98 |
| 1 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 9 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 1 Cuba RR 6s 46 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 6 Curtis Pub5s 55 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 7 Dayton P&L 3s 70 | 104¼ | 104 | 104 |
| 46 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43 | 50½ | 50¼ | 50¼ |
| 1 Del P&L 4¼s 69 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 14 D & RG 4½s 36 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10⅝ |
| 68 D & R G 4s 36 | 11 | 12⅜ | 11 |
| 5 D & R G West 5s 55 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 10 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 18 R G W 1st 5s 78 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10⅜ |
| 2 Det Ed 3s 70 | 102⅞ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 3 Det Ed 4s 65 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 2 Dow Chem 2¼s 50 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 8 Dul Sup St&A 5s 39 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65 | 107⅝ | 107⅝ | 107⅝ |
| 1 E TenV&G cn 5s 56 | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| 4 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 187 Erie2rfg 5s 67 | 22½ | 22 | 22⅜ |
| 252 Erie rfg 5s 75 | 22½ | 21⅞ | 22⅛ |
| 6 Erie 1st 4s 96 | 86½ | 86¼ | 86½ |
| 82 Erie gen lien 4s 96 | 51¾ | 50½ | 51 |
| 16 Erie Gen lien 4s 96 reg | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 16 Erie cv 4s 53 A | 45¾ | 45¼ | 45¾ |
| 3 Erie cv 4s 53B | 45⅞ | 45¼ | 45⅞ |
| 9 Erie & Jer 6s 55 | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ |
| 4 Erie Gene 6s 57 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 1 FirestoneT&R 3½s 48 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| 4 Fonda J&G 2-4s '82 ct | 17⅜ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ |
| 5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49 | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| 4 Goodrich 4½s '56 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| 2 Gt Nor 5s '73 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 2 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 14 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92¼ |
| 2 Gt Nor 4s '46 G | 103 | 102⅞ | 103 |
| 7 Gt Nor 4s '46 H | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 9 Gt Nor 3¾s '67 | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ |
| 2 Gav & W Deb A | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 17 Gulf M&O 5s '50 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 17 Gulf M&Oh 4s '75 | 69 | 67½ | 69 |
| 25 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015 | 44½ | 43¾ | 44½ |
| 8 Gulf St Util 3½s '69 | 109½ | 109¼ | 109 |
| 10 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 1 Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 13 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A | 29¾ | 29½ | 29½ |
| 2 Huds Co Gas 5s '49 | 121¼ | 121¼ | 121¼ |
| 4 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57 | 47¾ | 47 | 47 |
| 11 Hud&Man inc 5s '57 | 13 | 12¾ | 13 |
| 9 Il Bell Tel 2¾s '81 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 31 Ill Cen 4s '52 | 44½ | 43¾ | 44½ |
| 14 Ill Cen 4s '53 | 42⅝ | 42 | 42⅛ |
| 68 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55 | 44½ | 44 | 44 |
| 118 Ill Cen 4¾s '66 | 43⅜ | 42¾ | 43⅜ |
| 6 Ill Cen 5s '55 | 51¼ | 51 | 51¼ |
| 140 IC&CStL&NO 5s '63 A | 45½ | 44¾ | 45½ |
| 83 IC&CStL&NO 4½s '63 | 42¼ | 41¾ | 42¼ |
| 9 Indpls&Lou 4s '56 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 5 Indpls Un Ry 3½s '86 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 17 Inland Stl 3s '61 | 103⅛ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 2 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 46 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52 | 14¾ | 14 | 14¾ |
| 24 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B | 14¼ | 13¾ | 14 |
| 3 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44 | 45¾ | 45½ | 45⅝ |
| 3 Int Mer Mar 6s'41 | 83¼ | 83 | 83¼ |
| 4 Int Paper 5s '47 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 63 Int T&T 4½s '52 | 44 | 43⅝ | 43⅝ |
| 86 Int T&T 5s '55 | 46¼ | 45⅞ | 46 |
| 1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 1 Jones & Laugh 3¾s'61 | 97⅞ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 2 KCPS&L 3¼s Dem 4s '36 | 42½ | 41¾ | 42½ |
| 13 K C South 5s '50 | 72⅝ | 72 | 72⅝ |
| 2 Kings Co Lt 5s '54 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 1 Kresge Found 2s '50 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 2 Lac Gas 5½s '53 | 61¼ | 61¼ | 61¼ |
| 3 Lac Gas 5s '42 | 95½ | 95⅜ | 95⅜ |
| 1 Lautaro Nit inc '75 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ |
| 3 Leh C&N 4½s '54A | 68¼ | 68 | 68¼ |
| 1 Leh C&N 4½s '54C | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 1 Leh Val C 5s '64 st | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ |
| 1 Leh VVal C 5s '74 st | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 1 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54 | 46⅝ | 46⅝ | 46⅝ |
| 5 Leh V 4½s 2003 St Reg | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 72 Leh V 5s 2003 St | 30¼ | 29¾ | 30¼ |
| 34 Leh Val 4½s 2003 St | 27½ | 26½ | 27½ |
| 90 Leh Val 4s 2003 St | 25¼ | 24⅝ | 25⅛ |
| 1 Leh V 4s 2003 St Reg | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 4 Libby McN&L 4s '55 | 105¼ | 105 | 105¼ |
| 2 Liggett & M 5s '51 | 124¼ | 124¼ | 124¼ |
| 3 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 | 97½ | 97⅜ | 97½ |
| 5 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 47 Lou&N 4½s 2003 | 100¼ | 100 | 100¼ |
| 1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003 | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ |
| 11 Louis & N 3¾s '50 A | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 2 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s '52 | 89¾ | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| 4 McCrory Strs 3¼s '55 | 105⅜ | 105⅜ | 105⅜ |
| 160 McKess&Rob 5½s '50 | 110⅜ | 110⅛ | 110¼ |
| 5 Mich Con Gas 4s '63 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 26 Midland RRNJ 5s '40 | 43 | 41 | 43 |
| 18 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct | 10 | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 14 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12¾ |
| 26 MSP&SSM std 5s '38 | 12 | 11⅞ | 12 |
| 3 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 138 M-K-Tex 5s '62A | 25¾ | 25 | 25¾ |
| 29 M-K-Tex ai 5s '67 | 8 | 8 | 8½ |
| 87 W-K-T 4½s '78 | 22¼ | 22 | 22¾ |
| 68 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90 | 35¼ | 34⅛ | 34½ |
| 64 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B | 21 | 20 | 21 |
| 6 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ |
| 19 Mo Pac 5s '65 A | 24⅞ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ |
| 41 Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct | 24 | #23¼ | 24 |
| 197 Mo Pac 5s '77 F | 24¼ | 24⅛ | 24¼ |
| 10 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 87 Mo Pac 5s '78 G | 25¼ | 25 | 25¼ |
| 58 Mo Pac 5s '80 H | 25¼ | 25 | 25¼ |
| 117 Mo Pac 5s '81 I | 24⅜ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ |
| 42 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 3 Mo Pac gen 4s '75 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ |
| 4 MonWPaPubSv4½s'80 | 110¼ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 5 MonWPa Pub Sv6s '85 | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ |
| 2 Mont Pow3¾s '66 | 105⅜ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 15 Mor & Essex 5s '55 | 38⅜ | 38 | 38⅜ |
| 9 Mor & Essex 4½s '55 | 35 | 34½ | 34½ |
| 3 Mor&Essex 3½s '2000 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 21 Nat Dairy 3¼s '60 | 102½ | 102¼ | 102⅜ |
| 3 Natl Distill 3½s '49 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 5 Natl Steel 3s '65 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 6 N Eng RR 5s '45 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| 2 N Eng RR 4s 45 | 56½ | 55¾ | 56½ |
| 2 New Eng T&T 5s 52 | 123¼ | 123¼ | 123¼ |
| 1 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 1 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| 4 N Ori Term 4s 53 | 73 | 72½ | 72⅝ |
| 23 NO Tex&M 5½s 54 | 42¾ | 42½ | 42½ |
| 10 NO Tex&M 5s 35A | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 34 NO Tex&M 5s 54B | 42¾ | 42 | 42 |
| 8 NO Tex&M 5sB 54ct | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 11 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C | 42 | 41¾ | 42 |
| 8 NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 66½ | 66 | 66½ |
| 87 NYC 4½s 2013A | 59¾ | 59 | 59⅝ |
| 28 NYC cn 4s 98 | 66 | 64¾ | 65½ |
| 16 NYC 3¾s 46 | 64 | 64¼ | 64 |
| 19 NYC cv 3¼s 52 | 100 3-16 | 100 3-16 | 100 3-16 |
| 1 NYC &G HR 4s 42 | 63½ | 63⅜ | 63½ |
| 5 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98 | 97¼ | 97 | 97 |
| 8 NYChi&StL 6s 41 | 72¼ | 72¼ | 72⅜ |
| 8 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A | 62 | 61⅜ | 62 |
| 31 NYChi&StL 4½s 78 | 62 | 61⅜ | 62 |
| 1 NY Ch&StL 4s 46 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 1 NY Ch & StL 3½s 47 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 1 NY Connect 3¼s 65 | 100¼ | 100 | 100 |
| 7 NY Dock cv 5s 47 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 1 NY Dock Co 4s 51 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 2 NY Edis 3¼s 65 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 11 NY Edis 3¼s 66 | 108⅝ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 1 NY Lack&W 4s 73A | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 121 NYNH&H cv 6s 48 | 27⅜ | 26⅞ | 27⅜ |
| 17 NYNH&H clt 6s 40 | 45 | 44 | 44½ |
| 121 NYNH&H 4½s 67 | 26⅜ | 26¼ | 26⅜ |
| 8 NYNH&H 4s 47 | 25½ | 25 | 25¼ |
| 1 NYNH&H 4s 56 | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| 4 Pitt Steel 4½s 50 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 25 Portl Gen E 4½s 60 | 83½ | 83¼ | 83¼ |
| 1 Pressed Stl C 5s 51 | 95¾ | 95¼ | 95¾ |
| 9 PubSvcNoIll3½s68 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 2 Purity Bak 5s 48 | 104½ | 104⅜ | 104⅜ |
| 8 Readg 4½s 97 A | 83¾ | 83¼ | 83½ |
| 3 Readg 4½s 97 B | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 20 Rem Rand 4½s 56ww | 104 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| 37 Republic Stl 5½s 54 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 37 Republic Stl 4½s 61 | 103⅜ | 103 | 103 |
| 3 Republic Stl 4½s 56 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 10 Revere Cop&B 3¼s 60 | 98 | 97½ | 97½ |
| 1 Rio Gr W 1st 4½s 39 | 41¾ | 41 | 41¾ |
| 22 Rio G W clt 4s 49 | 9⅜ | 9 | 9⅜ |
| 3 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66 | 93¼ | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| 20 StLIM&S4s R&G 33 | 37 | 36½ | 36¾ |
| 4 StLIM&S4s R&G33ct | 34 | 33 | 33⅜ |
| 2 StLSW5s48 | 12⅞ | 12⅝ | 12⅞ |
| 11 St L S F 5s 50 B | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 165 St L S F 4½s 78 | 13 | 12½ | 13 |
| 27 StLSF4½s78ct st | 12 | 12 | 12¼ |
| 1 St L S F 4s 50 A | 17¼ | 16¾ | 17¼ |
| 16 St L S F 4s 50A ct | 11¾ | 11⅝ | 11¾ |
| 2 St L S-W 5s 52 | 23⅜ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 58 St L S W rfg 5s 90 | 14½ | 13½ | 14 |
| 34 St L S W 1st 4s 89 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ |
| 1 St L S W 2nd 4s 89 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| 20 StP&KCShL4½s41 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ |
| 21 SA&A Pass 4s 43 | 87½ | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| 1 Scioto V&N E 4s 89 | 121½ | 121½ | 121½ |
| 13 Seab A L cn 6s 45 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 5 Sea A L 6s 45 ct | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 5 Sea A L 4s 50 st | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 5 Sea AL rfg 4s '59 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 3 Sea-AlFla 6s '35 A ct | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 5 Shell Un 2½s '54 | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ |
| 10 Socony-Vac 3s '64 | 104¾ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 1 So Bell T & T 3s '79 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅞ |
| 5 Sou Kraft 4½s '46 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 28 Sou Pac 4½s 68 | 49 | 48½ | 48½ |
| 78 Sou Pac 4½s '81 | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ |
| 155 So Pac 4½s '69 | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ |
| 104 So Pac rfg 4s '55 | 65⅝ | 65 | 65½ |
| 18 So Pac clt 4s '49 | 47 | 46¾ | 47 |
| 64 So Pac 3¾s '46 | 50¾ | 50⅛ | 50⅜ |
| 106 So Pac 4½s Ore '77 | 50¾ | 50⅛ | 50⅜ |
| 3 So Pac SFter 4s '50 | 80 | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| 28 South Ry 6½s '56 | 87½ | 85⅞ | 87 |
| 12 South Ry gen 6s '56 | 81 | 80½ | 81 |
| 6 South Ry cv 5s '34 | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| 39 South Ry gen 4s '56 | 62 | 61¾ | 62 |
| 4 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64 | 110 | 110 | 110 |
| 3 Spokane Int 5s '55 | 32½ | 32 | 32½ |
| 6 Stand Oil N J 3s '61 | 104 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| 5 Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53 | 103¼ | 103 | 103 |
| 1 Studebaker cv 6s '45 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 1 T RR A St L 4s '53 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 16 Texark&FtSm5½s '50 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 5 Tex Corp 3s '65 | 103¾ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 20 Tex & Pac 5s '77B | 73 | 72½ | 73 |
| 24 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C | 72½ | 72 | 73½ |
| 21 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D | 72 | 71¾ | 72 |
| 11 Third Ave 1st 5s '60 | 50½ | 50 | 50½ |
| 1 Third Ave 4s '60 | 58¾ | 58¾ | 58¾ |
| 7 Union Oil Cal 3s '59 | 102¼ | 102 | 102¼ |
| 8 Un Pac 1st 4s '47 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 10 Un Pac 3½s '80 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 12 Un Pac 3½s '71 | 97¾ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 9 Un Pac 3½s '70 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 1 Un Cig-Wh Stre 5s '52 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 1 Utah L&T 5s 44 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 1 Utah P&L 5s 44 | 103¾ | 103¼ | 103¾ |
| 1 Va&SW cn 5s 58 | 68¼ | 68¼ | 68¼ |
| 24 Wabash rfg 5½s 75 | 12¾ | 12⅝ | 12¾ |
| 82 Wabash 1st 5s 39 | 57 | 56 | 56¾ |
| 46 Wabash 2d 5s 39 | 17½ | 16¾ | 17¼ |
| 28 Wabash 4½s '78C | 11¾ | 11⅝ | 11⅞ |
| 3 Walwrth 4s 55 | 81 | 80⅜ | 81 |
| 9 Warren Bros 6s 41 | 58 | 57½ | 58 |
| 5 West Pen P 3½s 66 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 1 Westn Md 5½s 77A | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 50 Westn Md 4s 52 | 94¾ | 94 | 94¾ |
| 19 Westn Pac 1st 48 asd | 24¼ | 24 | 24½ |
| 21 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd | 23¼ | 22½ | 23¼ |
| 2 Western Un 5s 51 | 82½ | 82¼ | 82½ |
| 6 Western Un 5s 60 | 81¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| 7 Wilson&Co 4s 55 | 107 | 106⅜ | 107 |
| 31 Wis Cen 4s 49 | 34 | 33¾ | 34 |
| 14 Wis Cen 4s S&D 38 | 11 | 10¾ | 11 |
| 20 Young S&T cv 4s 48 | 98½ | 98¾ | 98½ |
| | 102¾ | 102½ | 102⅝ |

### Foreign Bonds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 Argentine 4s '72 Feb. | 61 | 60¾ | 60¾ |
| 2 Argentine 4s '72 Ap | 60¾ | 60¾ | 60¾ |
| 4 Argentine 4½s '71 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 8 Australia 5s 55 | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ |
| 1 Australia 5s 57 | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ |
| 34 Australia 4½s 58 | 51 | 50¼ | 50

Commerce and Finance

# Senate Leaders Favor Substitutes for Ever-Normal Granary

Business and Industry

## St. Lawrence Waterway Seen Boon to N. Y.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A government report expressed the view that the power phase of the proposed St. Lawrence Waterway development offered a "new lease on life" to New York State industry.

The study, made public by Wayne C. Taylor, Undersecretary of Commerce, said the project would provide a "source of cheap electricity which should make possible the resumption of manufacturing growth." It is the third of seven reports being prepared at the request of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt sent to Congress last week the text of an agreement between the United States and Canada for development of the navigation and hydro-electric program. It is expected that legislation to make possible this country's participation will be introduced soon.

The report said that the power project in the international rapids area would make available an additional 2,200,000 horsepower of generating capacity, which would be divided equally with Canada. It added that re-development of the Niagara River would supply an additional 787,500 horsepower for this country.

It estimated that the cost of electricity to domestic consumers in New York state ultimately would be reduced 64 per cent below the 1937 level and that commercial and industrial rates would be cut at least 25 per cent.

The New York State Power Authority, the report said, has estimated that the savings through hydro-electric development, compared with steam energy, would amount to $26,000,000 a year.

Asserting that New York State had suffered "a definite decline in manufacturing employment in the past 20 years," the report said that the State would "suffer an increasing competitive disadvantage so long as available sources of cheap hydro power continued to be neglected."

## Non Military U. S. Spending Growth Shown

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Amounts budgeted for non-military Federal expenditures under 114 separate categories for the fiscal year 1942 show an aggregate growth of $3,665,197,000 over civil expenditures in 1932, according to a factual study of the growth of Federal spending in non-defense fields published by the National Association of Manufacturers in its current news letter.

While not specifically advocating that spending in one or another of the 114 categories be curtailed or eliminated, the study points out that heavy present and projected defense demands "must soon make imperative a realistic and impartial examination of those fields of non-defense spending in which 'sacrifices' could conceivably be made. It will be increasingly apparent as the rearmament effort attains full volume that the United States may find it impossible to have its defense bread while eating the cake of unlimited special Government services at the same time"

Grouped by major departments, the 114 categories present the following picture of increases during the last decade:

| | |
|---|---|
| Executive Office and Independent Establishments | $1,542,132,000 |
| Department of Agriculture | 1,053,180,000 |
| Interest on the Public Debt | 625,277,000 |
| General Public Works | 223,549,000 |
| Treasury Department | 116,635,000 |
| Department of Commerce | 42,102,000 |
| Department of Interior | 22,403,000 |
| Department of Labor | 21,854,000 |
| Department of Justice | 12,736,000 |
| Legislative Establishment | 3,587,000 |
| Department of State | 1,742,000 |
| Total Increase 1932-1942 | $3,665,197,000 |

"As far as possible," the report states, "1932 data were reclassified in order to achieve uniformity with the grouping of Federal activities in the last official budget."

**New Paper Plant for Penna.**

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Fort Wayne Corrugated Paper Company announced it would build a new plant in suburban Stowe township, giving jobs to approximately 250 persons and providing an annual pay roll of $250,000. President Harold M. Treen said a $300,000 mill would be erected on a four-acre site "to serve our growing eastern market."

**OBrion Russell & Co.**
*INSURANCE*
*of Every Description*
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

*Steinway Manager*

**Frederick A. Vietor**

Appointed General Manager of Steinway & Sons, Boston. Mr. Vietor is a great grandson of Henry Engelhard Steinway, the founder of the business. He has been with the firm since 1913 and has served as a member of the Board of directors since 1930.

## Two Billion Arms Bill to Be Trebled, Ordnance Man Says

DETROIT (AP)—Brig. Gen. G. M. Barnes, Assistant to the Army Chief of Ordnance, told the American Society of Tool Engineers that America's bill for ammunition and weapons already over the $2,000,000,000 mark, would be trebled in the near future.

Gen. Barnes said that to meet the Army's expanding requirements, 40 new arsenals have been built or are under construction—at a total cost of $600,000,000.

American powder plants can now produce 50 tons daily, he said, and three new plants will increase the national capacity to 300 tons daily. He explained that the immediate objective of the ordnance division is to have complete equipment for an army of 1,800,000 men.

"In this country, up to the present, we have rationed national defense in favor of commercial activities, except in times of actual war," Gen. Barnes said.

The General said Germany spent huge sums annually on munitions in preparation for this war and rationed civilian needs in favor of weapons. Today, he said, the United States is using about 20 per cent of its industrial capacity for defense production.

## Utility Has Plan To Test Validity Of Holding Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Engineers Public Service Company, contending anew before the Securities Commission that the so-called "death sentence" of the Holding Company Act was unconstitutional, laid the ground work for a test in the courts.

The company controls a system listing around $375,000,000 of assets and is the smallest of the nine large systems against which the SEC is pressing geographic integration proceedings.

Speaking for the company, Attorney William E. Tucker of New York attacked every step the commission has taken and asked that Engineers be permitted to introduce economic data which he declared was "absolutely necessary" in order that "a court may intelligently pass upon the constitutionality of the integration section of the utility act."

In the course of his argument, Tucker gave an indication that Engineers was aiming at a two-area system, one built around Virginia Electric and Power Co., and the other around Gulf States Utilities Company and El Paso Electric Company.

## Loans to Business Rise $40,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Expansion of business loans of banks extended into the 25th consecutive week under the stimulus of the defense program.

The Federal Reserve Board said that banks in 101 leading cities increased their commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans $40,000,000 to a total of $5,414,000,000 in the week ended March 19. This figure was $1,035,000,000 larger than a year ago.

Best gains were $14,000,000 in the Boston district and $11,000,000 in

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NEW YORK NEW YORK

## U.S.-Argentine Trade Plan Is Well Advanced

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The Government and representatives of the principal United States business firms operating in Argentina were reported agreed in principle on plans for a hugh exports development corporation designed to expand present markets and find new ones for Argentine products in the United States.

The proposed corporation would devote its efforts toward replacing customers lost by Argentina as a result of the European war.

United States business men, who discussed the plan at a meeting with Raul Prebisch, general manager of the Argentine Central Bank, said the organization may be set up in a week or two.

Among the firms said to be cooperating are General Motors, the Ford and Chrysler Companies and a number of manufacturers of electrical equipment and farm machinery.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—A large-scale barter plan with big American manufacturers has been broached by Argentine officials, according to the magazine Business Week. The plan embodies a co-operative selling corporation whose aim is to find markets in the United States for a long list of Argentine products which had never been sold in significant quantities north of the Rio Grande. Reward to the participants was to be the use of the dollar exchange created by the increased sales of Argentine products in the United States for the purchase of automobiles and farm machinery by Argentinians.

Almost without exception, the United States companies declined. But two or three of the companies made a gesture and brought samples of several dozen Argentine-made products to New York. Most of the samples were sold, but the companies disclaimed any intention of going into Argentine export business on a permanent basis.

The article states that Buenos Aires apparently discovered several weeks ago that the plan was not going to work on a voluntary basis, so officials busied themselves devising sterner methods. Their new scheme started functioning March 7.

**Three Categories**

All imports into the Argentine are now divided into three categories: (1) "Essential imports." These include mainly pharmaceuticals, metals, machine equipment, and iron and steel. For these products, there are no quotas, and exchange is granted freely at the official rate, which is 3.73 pesos to the United States dollar. (2) Imports now entirely prohibited—either because they are considered absolute luxuries or because Argentina itself is expected to produce enough to meet the demand. Included in this are mainly textiles and novelty products. (3) Products which are so-called "United States specialties"—automobiles, electric equipment, farm machinery, jewelry, cosmetics, business machines, and radios. There are no longer any quotas on imports of these products but buyers in the Argentine must bid in a public auction for the dollar exchange with which to make payment.

"This is the catch in the whole new scheme as far as United States business is concerned," says Business Week. "These auctions are for the present being held twice a week. There is no sure indication yet how much exchange is going to be provided at a given time. Theoretically, the finance authorities will offer all of the dollars which have come into the treasury from the sale of 'new products' in the United States. Actually they have the power to withhold a part of this exchange on days when demand is small and rates drop below desired levels. On other days, when the demand is heavy, they may feed out sufficient reserves to make a neat profit for the federal treasury. At all times, they are expected to use the volume of exchange they feed into the auctions as a kind of import control which takes the place of the quota system now abandoned."

**Sales Exceed Imports**

The foreign trade situation in the Argentine has been seriously upset by the war, the article states, but the volume of sales to the United States during the last few months has been far larger than imports. Figures released in Buenos Aires last week show that Argentine exports to all countries for the first two months of this year amounted to only 191,175,000 pesos, compared with 353,808,000 for the same period last year.

But it is the loss of the European markets, not smaller purchases by the United States, which is responsible for the falling off of business, and only certain lines are affected. Wheat shipments are off 71 per cent, linseed 76 per cent, and corn 31 per cent, but wool—which the United States has been buying in record quantities—has soared in both value and volume, and canned meat shipments—mostly to Britain—jumped to 21,739 tons, compared with 6,639 tons in the same period a year ago.

**New Fiberglas Plant Planned**

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—President Harold Boeschenstein of the Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp. announced the concern's purchase of the Lonsdale Co. mill at Ashton, R. I., to increase "fiberglas" production facilities. Equipment will be installed by June 1. Mr. Boeschenstein said the Ashton unit would provide employment for several hundred persons.

## U. S. Citizen Faces Prospect Of Sharply Rising Tax Levies

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, March 26—All-out defense efforts are going to mean all-in tax increases and the new revenue measure, designed to cope in part with the mounting costs of preparedness, will make its appearance in Congress shortly.

As soon as urgent defense appropriations are disposed of, the tax bill will be the next order of business before Congress and legislative and Treasury experts are already drafting a variety of recommendations on which the House Ways and Means Committee will soon begin hearings.

**To Spread Tax Burden**

While final decisions remain to be taken and will to some extent be influenced by the yield from the March 15 Federal income tax returns, it is generally understood that the new revenue bill will embrace most if not all of the following changes:

A basic objective will be to spread the burden as widely as possible and both high and low incomes will be noticeably affected. There will be a further broadening of the base of the income tax, which will mean more Federal taxpayers than ever before in history.

A general sales tax is not now contemplated and has thus far been opposed by the President. There is, however, likely to be a considerable jump in the number of commodities liable to special excise taxes. Higher levies on beer, hard liquor, tobacco, motor vehicles, theater admissions and other luxuries are in prospect.

It will be through a lowering of exemptions that the many lower income groups will be affected for the first time, although the amount of their tax will not be great. A decrease in married exemptions from $2,000 to $1,000 is under favorable consideration.

**All Taxpayers to Pay More**

The present levy of approximately 24 per cent on corporation earnings of $25,000 a year or more is expected to be increased to 30 per cent. The alternative is said to be a tighter excess profits tax which would make itself felt in higher rates and lower exemptions. It is not improbable that the recent action by Congress in easing this tax on special classes or corporations will prove but temporary.

Some consideration has been given to a 1 to 5 per cent direct weekly tax on all wages or salaries of $30 per week or over.

No federal taxpayer will escape an increase at some point, since it is certain that there will be a blanket raise in the federal income levy of at least 50 per cent, that is, from 4 to 6 per cent; and surtaxes, which now begin at $4,000 will start at $3,000.

The objective of the new revenue measure is to enable the Government to balance which it considers its normal, non-emergency-defense budget paying substantially for the extraordinary costs of defense. It is hoped to produce an additional federal income next year of $1,500,000,000 to $3,000,000,000. And this prospective tax rise can be considered more a beginning than an end of what is in sight since the full expenditures of the combined defense and lend-lease appropriations have not yet been felt nor provided for.

**Income Tax Comparison**

A guide to the tax situation which faces any country making a total defense effort is, perhaps, best furnished by a glance at some of the highlights of present British taxation and a comparison with the United States.

Prosperous American corporations now pay a 24 per cent tax on their earnings. British corporations pay 42½ per cent. The British excess profits tax is 100 per cent of profits above base period earnings for standard years between 1935 and 1937. The U. S. excess profits tax now ranges from 25 to 50 per cent, and corporations are allowed to take the higher exemption, based either on average earnings for 1936-39, or 8 per cent of invested capital.

Comparison of British and United States income tax levies on married persons with two children shows the following:

| Income | British Tax | U. S. Tax |
|---|---|---|
| $ 1,500 | $ 43 | None |
| 2,500 | 311 | None |
| 5,000 | 1,196 | $ 75 |
| 10,000 | 3,451 | 440 |
| 20,000 | 9,426 | 2,143 |
| 50,000 | 32,401 | 13,741 |
| 100,000 | 76,276 | 42,948 |

Even by adding state income taxes, which prevail at present in 32 states, to the Federal income tax, the United States tax burden is light compared with the British.

**British Taxes Much Heavier**

Personal exemptions in Britain and the United States are as follows:

| | Britain | U. S. |
|---|---|---|
| Single | $400 | $800 |
| Married | 680 | 2,000 |
| Each dependent | 200 | 400 |

The British general sales tax is levied on wholesale transactions—16 2-3 per cent on goods commonly bought—(certain necessities excepted)—and 33 1-3 per cent on goods classed as luxuries. These wholesale rates work out to about 12 per cent on goods classed as luxuries. These wholesale rates work out to about 12 per cent and 24 per cent, respectively of the retail prices.

The British tax liquor at about five times the rate of the United States tax, beer at almost twice the United States rate. Whereas the ordinary package of 20 cigarettes pays a tax of 6½ cents in the United States, it pays no less than 23½ cents in Great Britain. Tea is taxed at 10 cents a pound in Great Britain, coffee at 2.8 cents.

Exclusive of collections for social security, nation-wide taxation accounts for about 18 per cent of the national income in Great Britain, and 8½ per cent in the United States.

Great Britain is now meeting almost one-half of its war expenditures by taxation and Henry Morgenthou, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, has indicated all along that that is his minimum objective.

## Large Areas in North, South Dakota Leased as Possible Oil Producing Land

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PIERRE, S. D.,—The growing interest in central North and South Dakota as a possible oil producing section is being shown by the leasing of millions of acres of land to independent operators and several major oil companies.

Though the actual number of acres under lease in the two states is hard to determine, principally because many of the leases are not recorded due to the high fee required, estimates vary from 3,000,000 to 7,000,000 acres, divided about equally between the two states.

The South Dakota rural credits department, alone, reports the leasing of 715,000 acres of state-owned land. The area of most activity is in the central third of the two states which contains one of the great geological basins in the United States, the Lemmon geosyncline. Receiving most attention by oil men are Stanley, Sully, Potter, ewey and Corson counties in South Dakota and Morton Burleigh, Emmons, McLean, McHenry and Ward counties in South Dakota. Leasing has been reported in nearly 30 counties of the two states.

More than 50 major oil companies have investigated the central part of South Dakota during the last year, according to Dr. E. P. Rothrock, State geologist,. As many as 140 geologists were reported at work in the area at one time last summer.

Many of the firms have masked their leasing activity and their test operations but a few have taken out leases in their own corporate names, including Carter Oil Company, a subsidiary of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; Barnsdall Oil Company and the Murphy Oil Company.

Some drilling has been undertaken in the states on occasions in the last 20 years but large-scale active leasing did not begin until the spirng of 1940 following some exploratory work in 1939. Producing gas wells are located near Pierre, in South Dakota, and in the southwestern corner of North Dakota.

According to information here greater operations in seismographing and core test drilling may be expected this spring.

## Broad Expansion By Roads in 1940

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads said the nation's rail carriers spent $429,147,000 for equipment and other improvements in 1940, largest captital expenditure since the $509,793,000 outlay in 1937.

Of the total, $271,906,000 was for locomotives and rolling stock and $157,241,000 for roadway and structures.

## Banks Oppose Extension Of Mortgage Moratorium

ALBANY, N. Y., March 25 (AP)—An unmodified, one-year extension of New York's eight year-old mortgage moratorium was urged today by home owners to prevent "misery and chaos" while savings banks representatives asserted it would "demoralize the real estate market."

Addressing a public legislative hearing on bills ranging from flat extension of the moratorium to broad proposals for interim amortization of mortgages, Harry M. Connelly, executive chairman of the Queens Taxpayers Co-operative, said:

"The misery, despair and utter chaos that would result from failure to continue the moratorium defies calculation. If it is not continued you will be responsible for a new depression in the real estate market."

Myron S. Short, Buffalo, chairman of the legislative committee of the savings banks association of New York, advocated a "lifting of the moratorium so as to enable the mortgagee to deal with 'chislers' who have no intention, even though they have the ability, to discharge their debts."

## Toronto Oversubscribes War Savings Pledge

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO — Toronto citizens oversubscribed a government war savings pledge by 115,000 persons, according to R. H. Cardy, Toronto chairman of the campaign committee, at the conclusion of the six weeks' campaign. The official quota set by Ottawa for pledges to buy war savings certificates regularly for the duration of the war, was 130,000 for Toronto. The Toronto local committee set 200,000 pledges as their objective, and the citizens themselves brought the total to more than 240,000.

The purpose of the campaign was to assure the Dominion Government of a regular monthly revenue from War Savings Certificates.

## Ever-Normal Granary Plan Under Attack

WASHINGTON (AP) — R. M. Evans, Agricultural Adjustment Administrator, declared that the "ever-normal granary" farm program, now under attack on Capitol Hill would prove a "symbol of protection" for consumers in the uncertain days ahead.

Thanks to the program of building up larger than normal crop reserves, Mr. Evans said, consumers were assured that "we shall suffer no shortage of food or fiber."

In Senate ranks, however, a movement was gaining headway for abandonment of the granary plan in favor of more direct methods of increasing the income of farmers. Farm-minded legislators contended that the "ever-normal granaries" were filled to overflowing, and hence an alternate program was needed.

**Control of Crops**

Under the granary plan, the AAA has sought by benefit payments and commodity loans to control production of major crops so that the harvest would provide for domestic needs, exports and a reserve.

A war torn world admittedly has upset this program by blocking export markets for cotton, wheat and numerous other farm products with a result that farmers are clamoring for higher prices at a time when huge surpluses call for reduced production.

Mr. Evans, in his report on AAA activities during 1940, represented these crop reserves as a defense advantage.

"In this respect," he asserted, "agriculture is better prepared for the national defense than any other industry. In the ever-normal granary we have built up supplies of wheat which are about three times normal, and we have reserves of corn that are four or five times as great as those previously carried." There was a "similar abundance" of other crops, he added.

It will be from these reserves, he said, that Britain and other countries opposing aggression will be supplied.

Mr. Evans reported that 5,756,000 farmers co-operated with AAA crop adjustment programs in 1939 for which they received a total of $709,053,000 in benefit payments.

**Favor Sustitute Method**

Farm-minded Senators contended that the granary plan had failed to give agriculture a fair share of the national income. Consequently they favored trying two substitute methods.

The first, unanimously recommended yesterday by the Senate Agriculture Committee, would provide that government loans be used to lift prices of cotton, wheat, corn, rice and tobacco well above recent market levels.

The second, under debate in a Senate appropriations subcommittee, would add $238,000,000 to benefit payments for these same crops both in an effort to boost income and tighten planting and marketing controls.

Despite lack of support from iether the White House or the Agriculture Department, Senators leading these two moves claimed enough support to win Senate passage.

## Power Production 15.9 P. C. Over 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the United States declined in the week ended March 22, from the preceding week, but continued far ahead of a year ago, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Latest output of 2,808,915,000 kilowatt hours was .3 of one per cent below 2,817,893,000 in the previous week, but 15.9 per cent above 2,424,350,000 in the comparable 1940 week.

Percentage gains over a year ago, according to major geographic areas, were reported by the institute as follows:

New England 20.3, Middle Atlantic 13.8, Central Industrial 20.2, West Central 10.9, Southern States 20, Rocky Mountain 13.8, Pacific Coast 6.

## Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

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CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

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BOSTON, Overlooking the Fenway — Completely and attractively furnished 3-room kitchenette apartment; privacy of single house. Commonwealth 6149.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., 1900 Beacon St.—Attractive 7-room apartment on 2nd floor, $70 per month. Tel. Asp. 6472.

Just completed—modern—in private home HEAT—HOT WATER—GAS REFRIGERATOR PRIVATE ENTRANCE
Spacious grounds, fruit garden, outdoor fireplace, garage; 2 minutes to 2 bus lines, 30 minutes to George Washington Bridge. Phone Englewood 3-0263, N. J.

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*Utility Executive*

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**Arthur Walsh**

Governor of New Jersey, Charles Edison, announces the retirement of Charles Sumner Williams as Chairman of the Board of Thomas A. Edison, Inc., and as President of subsidiary corporations. The Governor said the office of chairman of the board would be abolished, but that its duties and the presidency of the lesser units would be assumed by Arthur Walsh, Executive Vice-President of the Thomas A. Edison, Inc., who has been with the firm 26 years.

## U. S. Has Enough Oil Refinery Machinery For All 1941 Needs

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Bureau of Mines report said that the United States has ample refinery capacity to supply gasoline for its planes, ships and tanks and care for any other expected increase in demand for petroleum products in 1941.

This assurance was voiced after a nation wide survey to determine whether there existed a danger of a "bottleneck" in supply of motor fuel and lubricants.

Thus, Washington dismissed any concern on the availability of petroleum products, vital to national defense and reported to be among the most sorely needed essentials for warfare on the continent of Europe.

Capacity of petroleum refineries in this country, the mines bureau said, is 4,718,969 barrels daily, a two per cent rise over 1940. In addition there were 141,225 barrels of crude capacity under construction January 1, 1940.

Crude runs to stills now are averaging only about 3,600,000 barrels daily.

Total capacity of operating cracked-gasoline units on the first of this year, the bureau said, was 1,000,000 barrels daily, showing a gain of six per cent over the capacity January 1, 1940.

## Local Classified

(Continued)

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**FURNITURE FOR SALE**

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Must sell double drop-leaf mahogany table, early 1900 pine desk. Call Saturday afternoon or Sunday, Parkway 1716-W, or write Box P-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**FURNITURE WANTED**

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

**HELP WANTED—MEN**

GOOD-PAYING SUMMER JOBS for husky upper-class college men to work as waiters, housemen, gardeners, etc. and double as musicians or teach sports. $100 guaranteed for the season.
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BUSINESS couple desire Christian Scientist capable of caring for infant and four-room apartment. Tel. CI. 6-7322, or write Box L-7, Suite 1506, 160 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED—Young girl to take care of boy (4 yrs.), light housework; good home. Phone MElrose 5-7712, N. Y. C.

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AGENT for pure silk hosiery, handkerchiefs, Greeting cards. MRS. MITCHELL, 18 Forest St., Cambridge, Mass., Apt. 4.

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS. — Attractive 8-room house; American neighborhood; parquet floors, fireplace, steam; nice yard, garage; reasonably priced at $5000. F. K. WALTERS, 1213 Main Street, Phone 2-4311.

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**OFFICES TO LET**

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office three afternoons; 11 W. 42 St., Office 1600; reasonable.

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GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY — scientists specialists in household insects and termite control for 27 years. 580 Fifth Avenue (52nd Street), New York. Branches near you.

## OPM Approves Awards for 137 Cargo Vessels

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Production Management has cleared four contracts for construction of 137 cargo ships of simplified design.

In making this announcement the Maritime Commission said that with a 25-ship contract announced March 18, all but 38 of the 200 ships in President Roosevelt's emergency program have been placed under contract. The Commission said negotiations were nearing completion on the remaining ships and that contracts would soon be signed.

**Contracts Listed**

The four contracts for 137 vessels were as follows:

Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard, Inc., Baltimore, 50 ships at a total estimated base construction cost of $75,000,000.

Oregon Shipbuilding Company, Portland, 31 ships at an estimated base construction cost of $46,500,000.

California Shipbuilding Company, Los Angeles, 31 ships at an estimated base construction cost of $46,500,000.

Houston Shipbuilding Company, Houston, Texas, 25 ships at an estimated base construction cost of $37,500,000.

The March 18 contract signed was with the North Carolina Shipbuilding Company, Wilmington, for 25 ships at an estimated base cost of $37,500,000.

**Bonus Provisions**

Like the contract with the North Carolina Shipbuilding Company, the four contracts announced include a bonus and penalty provision devised by the commission to encourage rapid and economical construction.

A fixed fee of $110,000 per vessel can be reduced to a minimum of $60,000 per vessel for late delivery or excessive labor costs, or increased to a maximum of $140,000. The contract with Bethlehem-Fairfield calls for the delivery of the first vessel in 305 days from March 18 and the fiftieth vessel in 730 days. The other contracts call for delivery of the first vessel in 320 days and the last in 731 days.

## Local Classified

(Continued)

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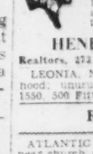

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**ROOMS TO LET**

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet, rest and study; near church and Boardwalk. $1.00 daily, special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Avenue.

BOSTON—Comfortable front room, private home, continuous hot water, some privileges. 292 Mass. Ave. Telephone Ken. 8595.

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Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES FRIENDLY SERVICE BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
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N. Y. C.—Exceptional room; distinctive address; kitchen privileges; pleasant environment, central; switchboard, elevator, doorman. (A/C, 2-Pt. CIrcle 7-6306.

N. Y. C. 308 West End Ave. (Cor. 99th St.), Apt. 9-B. Desirable double or single, homelike, quiet, light; pleasant outlook.

**SEWING MACHINES**

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. P. HOVEY, HAN. 2600, Boston.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**

MIDDLE-AGED woman desires position housekeeper, companion or housework, city or Brooklyn only. Tel. CI. 6-4734, or write Box P-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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Small, inexpensive farms for Summer homes.
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GRACIOUS LIVING — Art; etiquette, poise, conversation, voice, dress, home arrangement, etc.; begin week of April 1st. Tel. Ken. 1895, Marjorie Keith Stackhouse, 29 Park Dr., Boston.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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### FOR RENT

BRICK store building and warehouse 18x90, also store adjoining if wanted on busy boulevard between Hollywood and Los Angeles. 4328 Sunset Blvd., Mo. 11226.

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Percy H. Goodwin Co., La Jolla
Formerly Rice Cooper Co.

### SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—Be financially independent. Backed by many years' consistent advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, we offer profitable commission work showing "Style Dated" Dresses to friends. Also opportunity to earn free dresses. Experience unnecessary. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 867-H, Indianapolis, Ind.

OPENING FOR EXPERIENCED direct-to-women salesperson; should earn $30 up weekly in commission with reasonably priced style creations of famous manufacturer; give references. Address P. O. Box 92, Hollywood, Calif.

## New Jersey

### CRANFORD

**TUTTLE BROS**
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

### EAST ORANGE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 8-6773 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**THE CORSET SHOP**
Let Us Solve
Your Corset Problems
WE KNOW HOW
358 MAIN STREET Phone
Near Washington St. Orange 3-7370

JEWELRY CRAFTSMEN
**SILVER**
*Cleaned, Repaired, Replated*
589 Central Ave., Over Sears Roebuck

For Your
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
SEE
E. V. Starkweather
*Agent and Broker*
63 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-7136

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment
with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
560 No. Grove St. OR 3-0420

ALL
LAUNDRY SERVICES
*Personal Attention to Details*
**BOND LAUNDRIES**
We invite your inspection any day.
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7570

SPRING FASHIONS
*for women and children*
BERNARD'S
530-32 MAIN STREET

### ELIZABETH

ESSO
Sales Ford Service
LINCOLN-ZEPHYR—MERCURY
**TWIN BORO AUTO CORP.**
158 Westfield Ave. Roselle Pk. Ros. 4-6100

### ENGLEWOOD

*Flowers by Wire*
*Gladden Every Day with Flowers*
Art Flower Shop, Inc.
8 North Dean St., Englewood 3-4884-5

### JERSEY CITY

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners
**HOLSTE-PLATT CO.**
*Certified*
**COAL and FUEL OIL**
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
908 Newark Avenue, Jersey City
Tel. J. C. 2-1814 Tel. J. C. 2-1815

### MAPLEWOOD

SIRLYN'S
*The exclusive Men's and Boys' Store*
Stetson Hats, Interwoven Socks
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
McGregor Sportswear and Gloves
Swank Art Jewelry
163 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO. 24062

STRUBBE'S
*Fancy Molded Ice Cream for your Easter dinner*
Home Made Candy, Fresh Daily
178 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-2465
1102 Clinton Ave., Essex 3-3920
Irvington

**MAPLEWOOD BAKERY**
EDWIN PETER, Prop.
BREAD, CAKE, PIES
*Orders filled for Weddings, Parties and Social Functions*
175 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-1532

### MAPLEWOOD (Continued)

**TREE PRUNING**
Now is the Time to Have Your
FRUIT AND SHADE TREES TRIMMED
COMPLETE TREE SERVICE
by Trained Men covered by Insurance
Trees Sprayed at the Proper Time
No Charge for Estimates
**F. A. CUTTER**
486 Conover Ter., Orange
Phone OR 3-2493

Always careful, courteous service
at
**Four Square Esso Station**
1946 Springfield Ave. at Pierson Rd.
ALFRED HARTLIEB, Prop.

**SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.**
Knox Gelatine, 19c pkg., lg. pkg. $1.25
Burnett's Vanilla, 27c a bottle
For MARSHMALLOW **fluff** 10-25c
177 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-4300

Electric Shop Radio Service
JOHN H. OSMUN
*March 29th, radios must be retuned, call us for this service.*
Artist's Materials, House Paints
179 Maplewood Avenue SO 2-4714

### MILLBURN

**MAYFLOWER LAUNDRY**
*We Wash EVERYTHING With Ivory Soap*
Phone Millburn 6-1400

### MONTCLAIR

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
*Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere*
The **Wedgwood Cafeteria**
20 SOUTH PARK STREET MONTCLAIR

Dorothy Chadwick
Luncheon Dinner
Telephone Montclair 2-8055
33 Park Street Montclair, N. J.

*Fine Jewelry*
**HENKE'S, Inc.**
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

**HENRY F. GOEPFERT Inc.**
15-19 Orange Rd. 684 Bloomfield Ave.
Goodrich Silvertown Tires
Socony Vacuum Oil and Gas
*Open A Charge Account*
Phone Mont. 2-0510—0511

**The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation**
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400

### NEWARK

*Hats for Spring are gay!*

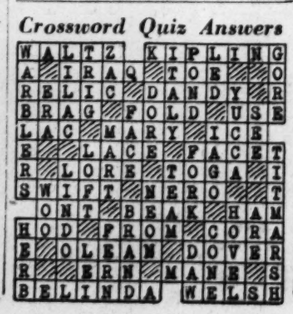
and ours are smart and reasonably priced, $1.95 to $2.95
**Janet Shop**
*Millinery Dept. operated by*
MRS. M. VAN BUREN
121 HALSEY STREET

**WE LIVE TO SERVE!**
*When Better Laundering Is Done CRESCENT Will Do It*
LAUNDERING DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200, Newark, N. J.

kuehn
*Flowers and Pottery*
621 Central Avenue
HUmboldt 2-6060 ORange 4-7173

Henri Hairdresser
Permanent Waves of Distinction
882 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N. J.
Telephones: MITCHELL 2-0781—0782

*Crossword Quiz Answers*



### NEWARK (Continued)

WISS
*Special Value!*
LEATHER COVERED
**Traveling Clock**
**2.95**

Choice of four colors—saddle tan, brown, maroon or red.
665 BROAD ST **Wiss** 22 W. PARK ST. NEWARK
Open Wednesday Evenings Free Customer Parking

*In New Jersey . . .*
GRIFFITHS IS THE HOME OF

STEINWAY • CHICKERING
KIMBALL • MUSETTE • MINIPIANO
WURLITZER • GRIFFITH
HAMMOND ORGAN • NOVACHORD
and the HAMMOND SOLOVOX
"The Music Center of New Jersey"
**GRIFFITH PIANO CO.**
605 BROAD STREET • NEWARK, N. J.
236 MARKET STREET • PATERSON, N. J.
220 W. FRONT STREET • PLAINFIELD, N. J.
*All Stores Open Evenings*

**Hahne & Co.**
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

### ORANGE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 8-8555 9 to 11:30 a. m. daily except Friday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Enna Jettick*
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by

$5 TO $6
**B. Grossman & Co.**
235 Main Street

Easter Dresses, Coats and Suits
*Now at the*
**EMBASSY DRESS SHOPPE**
327 Main Street Orange, N. J.

### SOUTH ORANGE

HARRIET E. ACH
*Interior designer and decorator*
Member of American Institute of Decorators
Exhibition and Sale—Lithographs by Dorman H. Smith
122 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-7945

**BECKER GIFT SHOP**
*Easter Cards and Gifts*
Antique Glassware
Picture Framing
5 Vose Ave. SO. 2-3939

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
**Glover's Esso Service Station**
68 W. So. Orange Avenue SO. 2-9798
614 So. Center St. O. 4-6643
*Fast, Dependable Service*
Atlas Tires, Tubes, Accessories
Motorcycle Service

### WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
*Authorized Ford Agency*
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

### PASSAIC

SMITH'S
BABY SHOPPE
*Passaic's Foremost Juvenile Department Store*
626, 628 Main Avenue

### PLAINFIELD

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Bank by the Clock"
The **State Trust** Company
Plainfield, N. J.
Member Federal Deposit Ins. Corp.
*Offering Complete Banking Facilities*

Vogel and Tanzer
Choice Meats—Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables Fresh Daily
—Birds Eye Foods—
PROMPT FREE DELIVERY
South Ave., Cor. Berckman St.
Tel. PL. 6-9373

### PLAINFIELD (Continued)

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Avenue, Dunellen, N. J.
Out of town call (W. X. 3050)
Dun. 2-6543

### RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
*The Cream Actually Whips*
PURITAN
MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 686

### RIDGEFIELD PARK

*At Lower Prices*
**CARR'S CLEAN COAL**
Coke Fuel Oil
Carr Oil Burners
HACK. 2-0067

### RIDGEWOOD

*Invite you to visit their Greenhouses and see their fine display of*
EASTER
Blooming Plants and Cut Flowers
*Corsages of Your Selection*
Schweinfurth
Place your order now for Easter morning delivery
63 NO. VAN DIEN AVE. Tel. Ridge 6-1760

The Greenery
*Flower Shop*
*Artistic Floral Arrangements*
82 E. Ridgewood Ave., Phone 6-0285
Ridgewood, N. J.
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

**The CHIMES TEA ROOM**
189 E. Ridgewood Ave., Ridgewood, N. J.
Luncheon 11:30 to 2 p.m.
Dinners from 5:30 to 8 p. m.
*For Reservations Call Ridgewood 6-3044*

**BERGER'S BAKERY**
*For Better Baking*
41 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone R 6-0864
*Delivery Service*

SALES SERVICE PARTS
Ford
LINCOLN ZEPHYR MERCURY
**Helard-Guildford Corp.**
619 N. Maple Ave., Hohokus Ri. 6-5900

### RUTHERFORD

*Let Flowers From*
**BORSCHNECK & NOTT, Inc.**
Carry Your
Easter Greetings
96 Park Ave. Ru. 2-7227

### SPRINGFIELD

PLYMOUTH and CHRYSLER
*Sales and Service*
**Morris Ave. Motor Car Co.**
155 Morris Avenue Mill. 6-0229

### SUMMIT

**B. H. FRUMKIN**
Incorporated
*Cordially Invites You to Attend Their Annual*
**SPRING FASHION SHOW**
Saturday, March 29, 1941
Second Floor 2:30 P. M.

**CORBY'S**
**ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY**
Laundering, Dry Cleaning
and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

### TEANECK

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
**Home Town Laundries, Inc.**
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
*A Service to Meet Every Need*
Gas Ranges Refrigerators
Bendix Washers
**W. J. FLYNN**
447 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-6044

### TEANECK (Continued)

**Butterworth Dairy**
222 Elm Avenue Tea. 6-0411
*Deliveries in*
TEANECK RIDGEFIELD PARK
BOGOTA HACKENSACK
THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

### WESTFIELD

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1386, 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Klinger's Market, Inc.**
70 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J.
*Meats, Groceries and Vegetables*
Phones:
West. 2-4080—4081—4082—4083
PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
*Men's Apparel*
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

Red Cross Shoes
*for Women*
Walk-Over Shoes
*for Men*
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
135 E. Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

ALICE KIND
is ready to tempt the most fastidious thought in spring and summer dresses, coats and suits. The selection on hand giving a choice of at least 300 new ideas.
404 Tremont Avenue Tel. We. 2-0668

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
**SERVICENTER**
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

*We Pledge you the best* in product and the best in service for your car
INGRAM
TEXACO GOODYEAR
226 NO. AVENUE

**E. W. DAVIES, Inc.**
ESSO SERVICE
North Ave. and Prospect St., Westfield, N. J.
*Everything for Your Car*
COMPLETE SERVICES TEL. WE. 2-2271

HOT CROSS BUNS
and Special Cakes for Easter
LEAVE YOUR ORDERS EARLY
SIEVERS BAKERY
Conrad Wirth, Proprietor
117 East Broad St. Tel. We. 2-4189
WESTFIELD, NEW JERSEY

**GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.**
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office SERVICE
617 NORTH AVE. GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

*We Deeply Appreciate*
your kind patronage which has necessitated our moving to larger quarters
OUR NEW LOCATION IS EAST BROAD STREET AT CENTRAL AVENUE
WESTFIELD, N. J.
WEE MODERNS
Infants' and Children's Wear—Tel. We. 2-4889

### WEST NEW YORK

**L. J. Rad**
JEWELER
839 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $ for year, or months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $5 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-3
C-2
Coupon

### PENNSYLVANIA

**ALLENTOWN**

HETHERINGTON & METTGER
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

Distinctive Service
**THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.**
1631 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

*Flowers for All Occasions*
**NEW YORK FLORAL CO.**
906 Hamilton St., Phone 9687
ALLENTOWN, PA.

**H. LEH & CO.**
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
*Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices*

**Hess Brothers**
Allentown, Pa.
*One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"*

Arnold's Bakery
*Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery*
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
*Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience*

**BETHLEHEM**

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main Street Phone 7120

THE HAMMOND ORGAN
*The Organ of Today*
Stop in and hear the new Hammond Solovox. It will amaze you. $190.00
Steinway, Kimball and other high-grade pianos. Expert piano tuning.
**GOODENOUGH'S**
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

**CHESTER**

The Prize of the Pastures!
Milk Cream Chocolate Milk
Butter Complete Dairy Service!
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
BOOTHWYN, PA.

**ERIE**

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**The Halle Bros. Co.**
116-24 West 10th Street
★
Spring Fashions
*In*
MILLINERY

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Fur and Fur Trimmed Coats, Linens, Towels and Domestics
*Special sales in progress.*

**HARRISBURG**

*"Be Kind to Your Clothes"*
CLEANERS
TAILORS
HATTERS
FURRIERS
Model
1210 No. Third St. Telephone 2-4266

New Quaker Lace Curtains and Fall Drapery Fabrics on Display. Quality Merchandise at Reasonable Prices
HUGHES DRAPERY SHOP
*Interior Decoration and Gifts*
231 N. 2nd Street Phone 3-6138

**MAIN LINE—Ardmore**

ARDMORE 2741
FANSLOW
TAILORED CLOTHES
*Stetson Hats for Women*
65 St. James Place, Ardmore, Penna.

**MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr**

*Flowers for All Occasions*
JEANNETT'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 870

**OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside**

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes
in Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
*Ogontz Laundry*
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

### PENNSYLVANIA (Continued)

**OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside**

PHONE OGONTZ 3225
For Prompt Delivery of
**Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil**
**NUSBICKEL BROS.**

WHARTON SHOPPE
*Dry Goods and Notions*
*Hosiery*
Whar on Avenue. Ogontz 400

**BRODY DEPT. STORE**
*Mid-Winter Clearance Sale on all Merchandise*
GLENSIDE

**OLD YORK ROAD**
**Jenkintown**

DODGE and PLYMOUTH
Motor Cars—Trucks
VISIT US
*Good Used Cars*
**Strouse & Jarrett**
York Rd., Abington Ogontz 4600

"GUARANTEED OR USED CARS"
**BROWER CHEVROLET**
815 GREENWOOD AVENUE
Ogontz 122 Majestic 0265

THE
CEDAR CHEST
SPRING SUITINGS
ALLIGATOR RAINWEAR
414 YORK ROAD OGONTZ 3003

**RED CROSS**
*Shoes for Women*
**EDWARDS**
*Shoes for Children*
**REYNOLDS**
419 York Rd. Jenkintown

### PHILADELPHIA

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9136, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Stations Change March 29**
Radio Service $2.00 plus material
(15 mile radius)
Reset Push Buttons—Check Tubes
Clean and Adjust
Bring set here and the service charge is $1.00
PENN A. C. BLDG. RITTENHOUSE SQUARE
**SHRYOCK RADIO AND TELEVISION CO.**
Established 1926 Open Wed. and Thurs. Eve.

THE KING PRINT SHOP
*Clerks' Supplies and Stationery*
6912 State Road
Philadelphia, Pa. Mayfair 2945

FRED J. COOPER
*Jeweler by Birth*
"In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love." Engagement rings that are different.
$50.00, $100.00, $250.00
ASK FOR BOOK ON DIAMONDS
Note our new address
109 SO. 13TH STREET

*For a complete selection of*
**EASTER CARDS**
For your friends and loved ones
*Visit*
**GIFT NOOK**
209 SOUTH 13TH STREET
*Open Evenings Gifts of Distinction*

*Custom Made Hats*
Exquisite Models Individually Created for the Individual
*Le Bonnet*
Fifth Floor
135 South 12th Street Locust 3570

**MEYERS DAIRIES**
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

CHAS. H. KASSABIAN
**WALNUT TAILOR SHOP**
TAILORING
REMODELING
*Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing*
4618 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
PHONE EVERGREEN 1600

Downtown Quality and Service at Better Prices
MARTIN'S flowers
203 S. 45th, below Walnut
Tels. Baring 28-78, West 32-66

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED

A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 WEST CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
*Your Individualism Is Our Objective*
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger 5812

### PITTSBURGH

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Mayflower 5339. Hours 10 to 2 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Lilli Goodman*
**BEAUTY SHOPPE**
403 Professional Bldg., Near Horn's
Atlantic 7753, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WE CAN INSURE
YOUR { Automobile, Home, Furniture, Personal Effects }
For LIABILITY—FIRE—THEFT
**C. H. Roth & Son Company**
708 Peoples Bank Building
CO 9225 PITTSBURGH CH 2208

### PENNSYLVANIA (Continued)

**READING**

*"More People in Berks County EAT*

Maier's BREAD
*Than Any Other Kind"*
640 PARK AVENUE

RESTORIZING
**Yoran's**
CLEANSERS AND DYERS
FREE MOTHPROOFING

Spring is in the air
and your New Spring Clothes are here!
POMEROY'S

*Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!*
**The CRYSTAL**
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

**MANNING-ARMSTRONG**
Foot Craft Shoes
Foot Saver Shoes
607 Penn St., Reading, Pa.

**ST. LAWRENCE** Eutrogen **MILK**
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

*For clothes with that smart, casual, well-bred look . . .*
**Jeannette**
5TH AND PENN ST.
5th and Penn

### SCRANTON

**Robert Roberts**
*The Tailor*
921 South Main Avenue

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
*Always Busy*
FOOTWEAR

The **Boston** HAS **REDUCED PRICES**
Dial Scranton 8366
The Quality Remains as Always
Regular Boston-ized $2.00 Service NOW 75c
Any 2 Garments (whites excluded) now $1.19

**HENRY KUCK**
ART STORE
Window Shades, Venetian Blinds
226 ADAMS AVENUE

### SEWICKLEY

**Mueller's Macaroni Products**
**SELECT Food Market**
PHONE 1900 FREE DELIVERY 340 BEAVER ST. SEWICKLEY
NEW SPRING STYLES
Shoes for Easter
**MILLER'S**
"Quality Footwear"
509 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 164

TIME for SPRING Lubrication
CHEVROLET
**WALNUT AUTOMOBILE CO.**
416 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 364

### SWARTHMORE

*Complete Fuel Service*
WILSON
COAL & SUPPLY CO.
Wallingford, Pa. Tel. SW. 600

**SQUIBB** DENTAL CREAM
**MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY**
ON THE CORNER WE DELIVER

### WILKES-BARRE

**WOODLAWN**
HOMOGENIZED MILK
*It's Great!*
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Wilkes-Barre—Pittston—Scranton

### WILKINSBURG

**CALDWELL & GRAHAM**
DEPARTMENT STORE
Cor. Penn Avenue
and Wood Street
Established 1889

*Gown? Hat? Coat?*
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Words of Current Interest

**Belial** (II Cor. 6:15) — Pref. *Be'-li-al* (*e* long, *i* short, *a* clipped-short as in *a*ccount); by Webster's second choice, *Bel'-yal* (*e* long, *a* clipped-short).

Conveniently treated as a proper noun, but such use is explained as rhetorical and figurative, since the word is not found to represent anciently a personage of any kind. The last syllable is variously spelled in New Testament manuscripts, but translators agree on "Belial." Behind it stands a Hebrew word which is defined "ungodly" or "wicked."

**Concord** (II Cor. 6:15)—As a noun, pref. *kon'-kord* (first *o* short, second as in *o*rb); or *kong'-kord* (vowels as above). When the word is used as a verb, it is pronounced *kon-kord'* (first *o* clipped-short as in *c*onnect, second as in *o*rb).

The original New Testament word which this represents has the same stem as the one from which we get "symphony." "Concord," then, evidently presents itself to translators as an appropriate Latin derivative to carry the idea (*concordia*, "agreement," from adjective *concors*, "of like understanding"). The use of "concord" to represent the Greek of Paul starts with Tyndale.

**Counterfeit** — *Koun'-ter-fit* (*ou* as in *ou*nd, *e* as in mak*e*r, *i* short).

Of French coinage, from Latin *contra*, "in front of," and *facere*, "to make." Comes out in English with a strange, though understandable spelling.

**Counterpart** — *Koun'-ter-part'* (*ou* as in *ou*nd, *e* as in mak*e*r, *a* as in *a*rm).

Another piece struck off in the French mint, where it comes out *contrepartie*, "double" or "copy"; simplified in English to "counterpart." The Latin material consists of *contra*, "opposite," and *pars*, "part" or "share." The *counter* in both "counterfeit" and "counterpart" seems to hold the signification "instead of."

**Covenant**—*Kuv'-e-nant* (*u* short as in *u*p, *e* clipped-short as in silen*t*, *a* clipped-short as in *a*ccount).

A word having important historic connotations as used of a pact or agreement on church faith and discipline; but applying to other sorts of understanding than the strictly religious, and even those that are perversely, as well as to those that are conscientiously, observed. "Covenant" is irregularly from the Latin verb *convenire*, "to come together," having been fashioned in French for legal use and handed over into English. Its ecclesiastical associations are particularly Scottish.

**Cumbered** (Luke 10:40)—*Kum'-berd* (*u* short, *e* as in mak*e*r).

An old word in English but of uncertain source. The Greek for which it stands signifies something like "rushed hither and yon." Wycliffe well translates it "was busied." Tyndale starts "cumbered," and Authorized follows him. An American Translation modernizes with "was worried." Tyndale uses "cumbered" also to stand for a quite different Greek word in Luke 13:7; and again, Authorized follows his lead.

**Decrepitude** — *De-krep'-i-tud* (first *e* quick-long as in d*e*bate, second short, *i* clipped-short as in charity, *u* long as in c*u*be).

The French devise this word, taking for foundation the Latin adjective *decrepitus*, "old" and "worn out"; from the verb *crepitare*, "to creak," "to rattle," or "to crash." The meaning lightens in force as derivatives of the original develop.

**Dispersed** (II Cor. 9:9)—*Dis-purst'* (*i* short, *u* as in *u*rn).

Translating a Greek verb which means literally "to scatter." The Rheims translation of 1582 has "He distributed."

**Eutychus** (Acts 20:9) — *U'-ti-kus* (first *u* long as in c*u*be, *i* short, second *u* clipped-short as in circ*u*s).

Wycliffe describes Eutychus as "a young man," correctly enough so translating the Greek. Tyndale expands to "a certain young man," and other translators follow him.

In Acts 20:12, where Eutychus is again referred to, Authorized has:

And they brought the young man alive

An American Translation, recognizing that the Greek word in the second reference strictly means "boy," reads:

They took the boy home alive.

**Heath**—(Jer. 17:6)—*Heth* (long *e*).

From Anglo-Saxon times, "wild land," especially ground covered with undershrubbery. The Hebrew word for which "heath" stands plainly indicates a region unclothed with vegetation. An American Translation, to make the idea plain to the reader of today, changes Authorized "like the heath in the desert" to "like a scrub in the desert."

**Interpose** — *In'-ter-poz'* (*i* short, *e* as in mak*e*r, *o* long).

Has a reflexive implication of putting oneself in the way. Enters English by the French gateway, but is straight from Latin nevertheless (*inter*, "among," and *ponere*, "place").

**Mirage**—*Mi-razh'* (*i* short, *a* as in *a*rm).

A word of French facture, a couple of hundred years or so ago adopted into English and all the while keeping its French pronunciation. Goes back to Latin *mirari*, "to wonder at."

**Paradise** — *Par'-a-dis* (first *a* short as in *a*dd, second as in s*o*fa, *i* long).

Of ancient Persian origin, borrowed by Greek writers and used in the Septuagint Greek translation of the Old Testament to represent the Garden of Eden. It was taken into Christian Latin and so went into Italian and French. By way of French it got into English speech, with both religious and secular significations. To start with, it meant the park of Cyrus the Great, where he and his court took exercise in hunting.

**Regeneration** (Titus 3:5) — *Re-jen'-er-a'-shun* (first *e* quick-long as in d*e*bate, second short, third as in mak*e*r, *a* long, *u* clipped-short as in circ*u*s).

Broadly defined as "revival." Late Latin has *regeneratio*, "being born again," which is taken as directly as possible into English. It is built of elements that represent with perfect literalness the Greek word which the writer of the Epistle to Titus uses (*re*, "again," *generatio*, "begetting"). Matthew uses the Greek word as well as Paul, and we find it translated also by "regeneration" in his Gospel (Matt. 19:28).

**Salubrious** — *Sa-lu'bri-us* (*a* as in s*o*fa, first *u* long as in c*u*be, *i* short, second *u* clipped-short as in circ*u*s).

A 200-year-old English word coined from the Latin adjective *salubris*, "healthful," about the time when writers began to take note of the open air and the joys of the countryside.

**Sufficiency** (II Cor. 9:8)—*Su-fish'-en-si* (*u* clipped-short as in circ*u*s, both *i*'s short, *e* clipped-short as in silen*t*).

The Greek word signifies "sufficient to oneself." The modern idea was current in the ancient world. Wycliffe's phrase for the passage in II Corinthians is "have all sufficience." Authorized stays closely by it with "having all sufficiency."

**Superabundance** — *Su'-per-a-bun'-dans* (first *u* long as in c*u*be, *e* as in mak*e*r, first *a* as in s*o*fa, second *u* short as in *u*p, second *a* clipped-short as in *a*ccount).

Classic Latin knows *abundantia*, "plenty"; Christian Latin, for fuller measure, shapes up *superabundantia*, from which we have the English word.

## Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

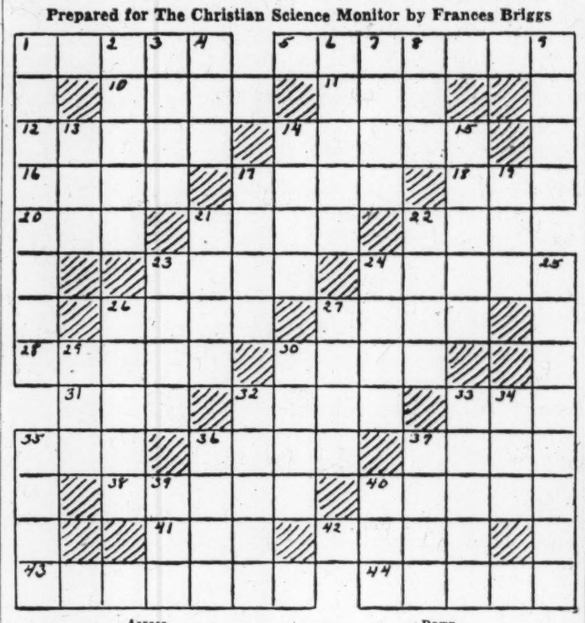
THE BURROWING OWL digs holes and lives in the ground! He dwells in prairie dog towns on the broken lands of the open prairie. His hole is from five to ten feet long. Other burrowing owls are found in South America, the West Indies, Florida, Guatemala, and Colombia.

## Daily Quotation

*I WOULD meet the morning and evening on very sincere grounds. When the sun introduces me to a new day, I silently say to myself, "Let us be faithful all around. We will do justice and receive it."*—HENRY THOREAU.

## Daily Crossword Quiz

**Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs**



**Across**

1—What dance is performed to music in triple measure?
5—Who was author of "Fuzzy-Wuzzy"?
10—What kingdom includes much of Mesopotamia?
11—What is a pedal digit?
12—What is a memento?
14—One who gives undue attention to dress is what?
16—To boast.
17—What is a pen for sheep?
18—To employ.
20—What is an important ingredient in sealing wax?
21—Who was sister of Charles Lamb?
22—Frozen water.
23—What is made by darning or embroidering a pattern on net?
24—What is one of small plane surfaces of a diamond?
26—Knowledge.
27—What garment was worn by citizens of ancient Rome?
28—What bird resembles a swallow?
30—Who was an emperor of Rome?
31—What is one of Canadian provinces (abbr.)?
32—Bill of a bird is what?
33—Who was Noah's second son?
35—What is a coal scuttle?
36—Out of.
37—What is a gazelle found from Persia to North Africa?
38—What is a city of New York?
40—What English port is on strait of same name?
41—Sea eagle is what?
42—What is long hair growing on and about neck of some animals?
43—Who is heroine of Pope's "Rape of the Lock"?
44—What is the language of Wales?

**Down**

1—What are any of numerous small Old World singing birds?
2—What is State emblem of New Hampshire?
3—Prim.
4—What is the Caucasian ibex?
6—What was Marco Polo's native land?
7—What is a body of water smaller than a lake?
8—Conducted.
9—What is a tapering breadth in a skirt
13—Epoch.
14—Who illustrated the works of Rabelais?
15—What is State flower of New Mexico?
17—Front part of the head is what?
19—To perceive by the eye.
21—What is a place of public traffic?
22—Who is Othello's ensign?
23—What is an attic room?
24—Branch of a road is what?
25—What was a pseudonym used by Thackeray?
26—What is any of several South American tanagers?
27—What do you call two or more horses, oxen, or other beasts harnessed to same vehicle?
29—To court.
30—What is a colorless, odorless, inert gaseous element found in the atmosphere?
32—What is a stick of wood partly burned?
33—What is a poor cottage?
34—Exist.
35—The gaywings is a bird, boat, or herb—which?
36—What is a flowerless plant?
37—Fruit of the pine is what?
39—What is a Hawaiian headdress of leaves and flowers?
40—Jackdaw.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

## Did You Ever Wonder

**If it is possible for sound to produce silence?**

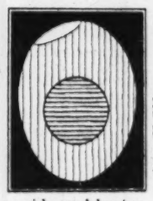
Sounds are thought to travel in waves. If two sounds reach your ear with the crests and troughs of their waves matching, the volume of sound will be increased. If, however, the crest of one sound wave matches the trough of the other, what is known as "interference" results, and one sound tends to cancel the other. If the two waves are of the same amplitude, interference will result in silence. Where the amplitudes are unequal, the volume of sound is much lessened by interference.

**What the tower of the winds is?**

The Tower of the Winds is a water-clock built about 2,000 years ago at Athens, Greece. Toward the top of each of the eight sides of the tower are carved various symbols of the wind, and surmounting the tower was a bronze weather vane in the form of a Triton, a mythical creature half man and half dolphin.

**Why the Yolk Is Always a Sphere, Regardless of the Shape of the Egg?**

Eggs differ considerably not only in size and weight, but also in shape. Some are nearly spherical; some are elliptical with symmetrical ends; and many (including the common hen's egg) are



A drop of olive oil in a solution of the same density will assume a spherical shape.

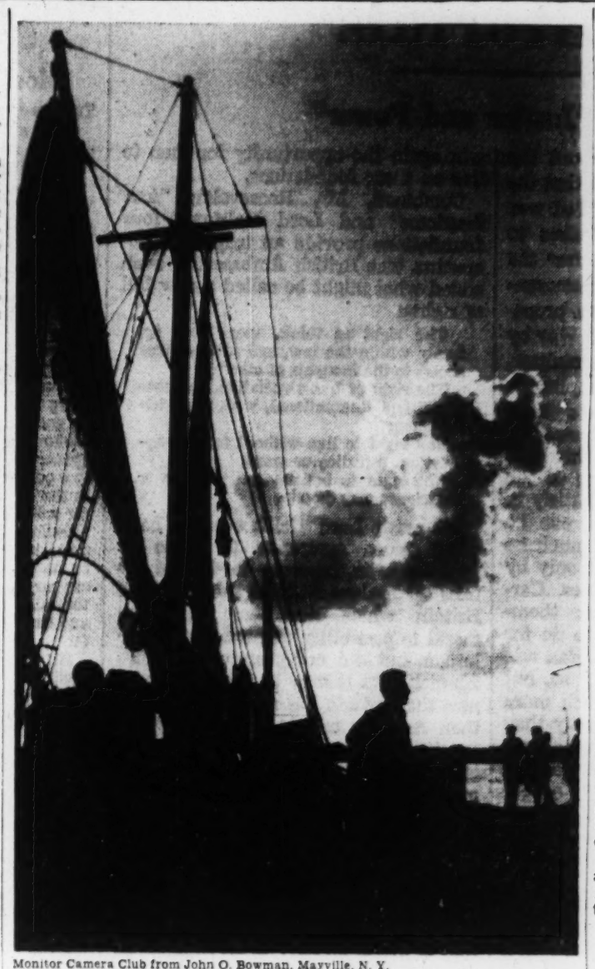
ovoid, or blunter at one end than the other. The yolk, however, in all cases is spherical, due to the fact that it is entirely surrounded by a fluid (the "white" or albumen) which exerts an equal pressure on all parts of its surface.

## It's Said of Fame

Remember aye, the ocean deeps are mute,
The shallows roar;
Worth is the ocean—fame the bruit
Along the shore. —Schiller

Better to leave undone, than by deed
Acquire too high a fame, when him we serve's away.
—Shakespeare

'Tis a snowball which derives assistance
From every flake, and yet rolls on the same,
Even till an iceberg it may chance to grow;
But after all 'tis nothing but cold snow. —Byron



Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

**Fishing Pier at Sunset**

## In Lighter Vein

**Why He Went**

"Is the boss in?"
"No, he's gone out for lunch."
"Will he be in after lunch?"
"No, that's what he's gone out after."—Montreal Star.

**That Was All**

"I was rather disappointed in that gentleman you introduced to me last night."
"Indeed! How so?"
"Why, you spoke of him as a bridge expert, and he turned out to be nothing but a famous engineer."
—Wall Street Journal.

**In Reverse**

Basketball Coach (to players): "Now boys, remember that basketball develops individuality, initiative, and leadership. Now get out on the floor and do exactly as I told you."

**The Rent Payer**

Latest draftee story to go the rounds is the one where the young man claimed deferment on the grounds that he was supporting "my landlady."

### Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The southernmost point of Morea peninsula, Greece.
2. The United States, from Japan.
3. This is the headquarters of the fishing fleet in San Francisco, noted tourist attraction.
4. Germany.
5. It hangs in Warwick Castle in England.
6. A province and seaport in northwestern Italy.
7. One of various American, green, fleshy spiny plants.
8. New Mexico.
9. A member of a native Algerian cavalry corps in the French service.
10. The famous singer first appeared in what is now known as the Aquarium in New York City; this building is to be torn down, and its finny inhabitants will be moved to Bronx Zoological Park.

### "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

**To Those Who Strive**

(The Exchangite)

Battling against great odds for an education is more worthy of recognition than achievement of high grades, believes the Exchange Club of Frankford-Philadelphia (Pa.) Twice a year, it presents a certificate to the graduate who overcomes the greatest obstacles to gain his diploma.

This January's honoree is 19-year-old Ward Cator, who worked from 6 p. m. to midnight, without missing either school or work, for three years. The ambitious lad so impressed one Exchangite that he was given a chance to work in a prominent trust company where he could learn banking and real estate.

To ascertain to what extent the award encouraged lads, all honored in the past 11 years will be invited to attend a Club meeting.

### Where Would You Find—

1. Cape Matapan?
2. The country to which Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura is Ambassador?
3. Fisherman's Wharf?
4. The country whose emblem is the swastika?
5. The famous painting of Henry VIII by Holbein?
6. Genoa?
7. A cactus?
8. The state whose 1941 automobile license plates bear the slogan "The Land of Enchantment"?
9. A spahi?
10. The scene of Jenny Lind's American debut?

(Answers appear on this page)

**Coat Varies**

One sheep's coat may contain more than a dozen grades of wool.

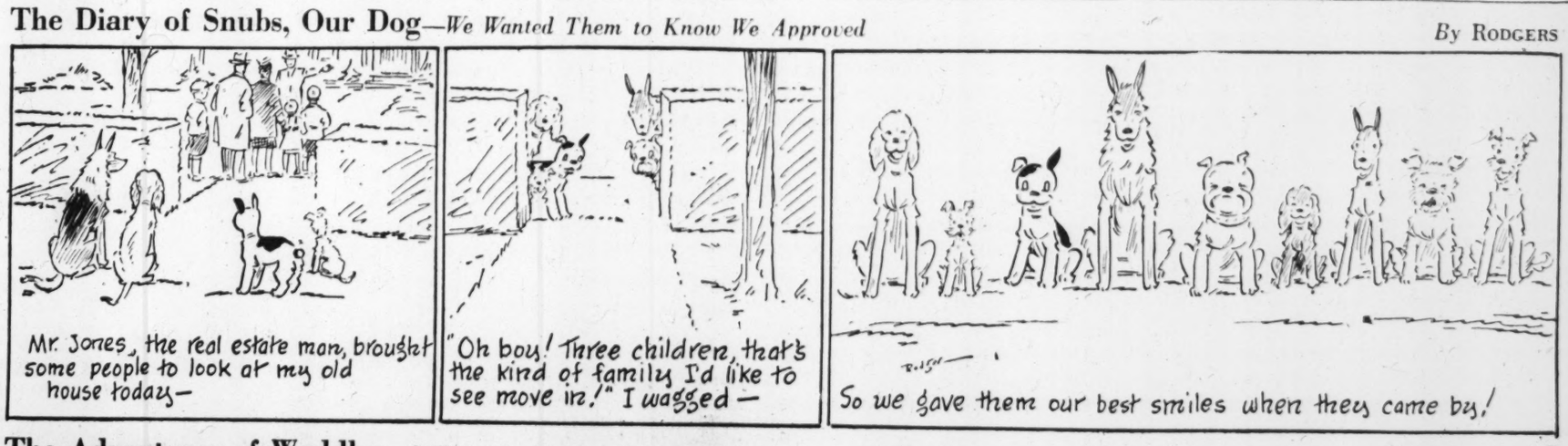
## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Puerto Rico*

By LE PELLEY

WHEN DO WE GET TO LOST ISLAND, DAD ??
WE HAVE ONE MORE PORT OF CALL — SAN JUAN ON PUERTO RICO
THERE IT IS IN THE DISTANCE — PUERTO RICO
COME ON, BUD — WE'RE ALL GOING ASHORE FOR SUPPLIES AT SAN JUAN !
THIS IS OUR LAST STOP — I GUESS WE HAVE EVERYTHING WE NEED
EVERYTHING EXCEPT A NICE ROAD MAP OF THE WAY TO LOST ISLAND..

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*We Wanted Them to Know We Approved*

By RODGERS


Mr. Jones, the real estate man, brought some people to look at my old house today—
"Oh boy! Three children, that's the kind of family I'd like to see move in!" I wagged—
So we gave them our best smiles when they came by!

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Still in the Dark—About Baldpate*

By THE HAGERS

THE QUARTETTE PLAYED AT JACK'S LAST NIGHT. WE WALKED HOME IN THE STREET LAMPS' LIGHT.
WHEN SUDDENLY THEY ALL WENT OUT, "IT'S TEN O'CLOCK!" I HEARD TED SHOUT.
MY BOOKS DROPPED OFF THE SIDEWALK'S EDGE; JOE CAUGHT HIS CELLO IN A HEDGE.
"NO LIGHTS? WHY NOT?" THEY ANSWERED ME, "FIND OUT FROM BALDPATE, D.E.E."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Aims: "Justice and Power"

"It is not sufficient to recount the sins of Germany and to assert that the defeat of Germany is the Allied war aim. What all the world desires to know is what is to happen after the war." These words, from a memorandum prepared for the British propaganda office in the first World War by a member of its advisory committee, one H. G. Wells, are equally applicable today. Conscious of Americans' keen desire to know what is to happen after the war, Lord Halifax, in his first speech as British Ambassador to the United States, endeavored to satisfy it.

It is a difficult task. What can be done in peace depends very much on what is done in the war, not only by Britain but by other countries. Certainly Americans should ask themselves what they are ready to do for peace as well as war. Lord Halifax was too much the diplomat to say so, but America's peace aims are much more indefinite than Britain's. Possibly they cannot be defined in detail far ahead. But more attempts should be made in that direction. A clearer view of the goal would vitalize efforts to win it. Britain and America could do nothing more helpful than issue a joint—even if provisional—declaration.

Pending that, Lord Halifax doubtless went as far as he could. Certainly he helped Americans to understand that the English-speaking peoples share a basic aim in the matter of preserving a common civilization. He showed clearly, too, that there is "no inch of common ground" shared by any order they would establish and Naziism's "new order." His four "foundations—religious, moral, social, and domestic—" for the free way of life have won the allegiance of the best thought and effort in many countries for many years. They hold the allegiance of millions crushed under the Nazi war machine but not conquered in their hearts. The first peace aim must be to win again the opportunity for men to live on these foundations.

Combined, Mr. Roosevelt's "four freedoms" and Lord Halifax's four foundations provide an inspiring prospectus. The British Ambassador even added what might be called a new bill of rights:

> The right to think, speak and act freely within the law, and to have free access to the thoughts of others;
>
> The right of free association, both national and international, with their fellow-men;
>
> The right to live without fear of aggression, injustice or want;
>
> The right to believe and worship as conscience may dictate.

We wish Lord Halifax could have given more assurance, to those in America who, however tardy and remiss themselves, distrust the groups in Britain which now emphasize the moral impossibility of peace with Hitlerism, but did not perceive it before Munich. Yet it may be well to recognize that Britain has now gone farther than America and is now making far greater sacrifices for what the majority of her people have always seen as a moral principle. Those who are troubled about the caste system in Britain would do well to recognize how far it has crumbled and how much worse would be a Hitler caste system.

There is so large a ground of agreement between Americans and British that it would be folly to let differences detract from a common defense effort. Let us put the emphasis on the basic things Lord Halifax outlined. These drive defense. They furnish a foundation for lasting peace purposes. But their advantages for all peoples should be clarified. Men's interest in freedom and justice is bigger than Britain, bigger than America, bigger than classes or masses. Britain and America must give further hope to men everywhere—including Germany—that in the new world Lord Halifax said is being born, they will make "what is just, strong, and what is strong, just."

### "O for the Wings"

Diplomats these days must be "wise as serpents," especially in dealing with anything as "harmless as doves." Probably nothing seemed simpler than rounding up 3,000 pigeons in New York's metropolitan area and sending them off to Britain, when Thomas E. Black of the American Racing Pigeon Union called on the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, for its co-operation. The birds were to be used by the R. A. F. to carry messages to bases from disabled craft.

No one in America, it appears, begrudged the gift, the general consensus being that if there was one thing the large cities of the United States could contribute without sacrifice, it was pigeons. The tense moment of indecision arrived, however, when Godfrey Haggard, the British Consul General in New York, bird in hand, and thousands in the proverbial bush, began to wonder whether the shipment across the sea would or would not raise a question of neutrality law. Picture the dramatic scene, diplomatic staff, reporters, photographers, newsreel men, and a flock of homing pigeons, wondering doubtless how they could get on with their homing if they never got started off anywhere.

Mr. Haggard's native adroitness put embarrassment to flight. His formal acceptance of the birds was neatly accomplished by the statement that they would be "greatly appreciated by pigeon fanciers on the other side. . . ." It is too soon yet to call diplomacy a lost art.

### "Business Machines"

First large American contract for aircraft cannon is let to the Munitions Manufacturing Company of Poughkeepsie, New York, which, it is explained, is a subsidiary of International Business Machines Corporation. That a business machine company should be asked to go from cash registers and billing machines into gun manufacturing is a depressing commentary on the effects of totalitarian methods in seeking trade. But if the cannon have to go into action Americans will hope they help to restore a basis for normal business.

The Lady Next Door says that the woman who used to spend hours curling her small daughter's hair helped to found a great industry. The demand for curls, it seems, always exceeds the natural supply.

Henry Ford, like President Roosevelt, is a stamp collector. If the head of the auto workers' union also happens to be a collector, the three might get together.

### A Soviet Pledge

The Soviet Union's declaration pledging benevolent neutrality to Turkey should that State become involved in war with a third Power is a departure from Russia's recent policy of uttering warnings after the event, as it did over Rumania and Bulgaria. It is an attempt to help Turkey lock the stable door before the Dardanelles are stolen. But it does not necessarily mean that the Soviet leaders are on the point of falling out with the potential horse thieves.

Russia can remain as enigmatic as ever by balancing this anti-Axis pledge with pro-Axis gestures toward Japan, which Mr. Matsuoka's recent visit to Moscow is intended to inspire. The outcome of this visit will now, therefore, be studied with added interest.

Russia's move in behalf of Turkey is significant because it is the first admission by Moscow of a joint Anglo-Russian interest as opposed to those of the Nazis. This interest is to keep the Dardanelles out of German hands by stiffening Turkish resistance to Nazi demands.

In aiding Turkey, Russia is aiding a British ally. But unfortunately there is no supreme logic in the situation that compels Russia to follow this course to a conclusion. Should Moscow show a stern enough face to Berlin, it is not impossible that the Nazis would seek to stop the bridge-building between Russia and Britain by offering undisputed control of the Dardanelles to the Soviets. Then would come the test of the props that Moscow has now placed under the Turkish—and incidentally the British—position.

Thus every wary diplomat weighing the Russian pledge must ask himself whether it is an attempt by the Soviet leaders to stop the Nazis or only a raising of the price at which the Nazis will find further Russian acquiescence available. Berlin will doubtless view it as the latter.

But there are other aspects of German-Russian relations that would throw doubt on such a conclusion. Among these are reports of stoppage of oil shipments from Russia to Germany, and signs that Russia appreciates the potentialities of the United States' lend-lease program of aid for Britain. These come, moreover, after a series of moves by the Nazis which encroach on Slav territory and Russian prestige, and were obviously taken without consulting Moscow.

The Russian pledge will doubtless encourage the Turks to stiffen their resistance to Nazi diplomatic pressures which are now reportedly heavy. But it does not necessarily indicate any change in Russia's position as a strict neutral in the conflict between Britain and the Nazis.

## Our Readers Say—

### 'Moving Day on the Farm'

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With a great deal of interest I read an editorial that appeared in your paper, titled, "Moving Day on the Farm."

It hinted that in the month of March there was a general picking up and moving away of farmers (tenants) to other farms. The writer would have us believe that in midwestern farm lands we still travel around in Model-T's. A Model-T is something our grandfather told us about and which we very seldom see. Both tenants and farmers today use the latest automobiles and conveniences—even though purchased against next year's crop.

During the month of March this year there have been only a few people picking up and moving. The ceremony once attached to moving day is an institution that has disappeared. Today, the modern tenant, living in a completely modernized house, advertises in the newspaper that he has some livestock for sale. His household goods are loaded on a trailer attached to a new, or comparatively new, car. Often his sale will be advertised on the radio and weekly papers. Placards are posted in conspicuous places advertising the sale. The sale is generally well attended and the farmer in his car moves to another farm.

All this is a far cry from the days of the Model-T Fords, bucolic "grapevine telegraph" and general moving day. I am afraid civilization has caught up with the midwestern farmer.

GLEN R. COOPER, Editor
Sullivan, Ill. Moultrie County News

### 'If Americans Remain Spectators'

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

American workers have been told ad nauseam by the propagandists that the United States is lost if Americans get involved in European affairs. But what must inevitably happen if Americans remain spectators?

It should be pointed out that if Hitler wins this war, Germany and her Allies are sure to grab or receive by treaty important colonies on both the Atlantic and Pacific shores and islands. Their inhabitants would at once become slaves—the German people are virtually that now. With the addition of natural resources, raw material and slave-labor of those possessions, the conquerors would be able to produce and export commodities of every kind at from one-tenth to perhaps one-thirtieth the cost at which we can dispose of ours. Germany would undersell us fifty times over, as her goods could be exported all over the world infinitely cheaper than her rivals could.

What then? Exports would cease, surplus become unsalable, industries would be ruined, commerce destroyed and unemployment consequently doubled, or worse, faised possibly from 10,000,000 to 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 of 135,000,000 inhabitants.

Ask the labor unions, the industrial workers, the isolationists and the communists how they would like to see their incomes vanish, their high standard of living of the last decade, drop to the level of a century ago; half the men sit idle, their wives and children hungry, their aged deprived of the comforts of life? This is no exaggeration, a dozen countries under German influence are in that condition or worse.

But people have not been told about it. That picture has not become a reality to them. Tell them the truth, that's the best propaganda. Tell them that Britain and the Americas are the only free countries left, and must be kept so at any cost.

New York (MRS.) M. M. BELL

### Most Illuminating

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Harsch's articles are most illuminating—I wish they might be reprinted in every publication in the United States.

The Reader's Digest should give a résumé of them.

What an inspiration to get The Christian Science Monitor each day! O. S. A.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

## The Bookshelf

### *Nazis in the United States*

For eight years, in various capacities, Richard Rollins, now chief investigator for the New York Anti-Nazi League, has been hunting for traitors in America. In I FIND TREASON (New York: Morrow. $3), he reports what he found.

He gives a first-hand account that is rather interesting and in places exciting. Most of the basic information in it is already known by newspaper readers.

Nevertheless, it is useful and timely, for it tells in a readable way of very dangerous activities. It purports to show that Nazi Germany, through official and unofficial agents, is carrying out a conspiracy against America.

The author publishes facsimiles of many documents to support his charge of treason, and tells how he obtained them.

He describes how the Nazi Bund operates, discloses how evidence against Fritz Kuhn was collected, gives detailed accounts of spying activities by Germans from the Reich, alleges connections between the German Consulates and Nazi activity in America, and charges that the German steamship companies help in the distribution of propaganda from the Reich.

One of the most sensational chapters in the book is the one on Nazi penetration into the New York National Guard. According to the author, Nazi papers, published in Germany, and distributed here, urged local Nazis to join the National Guard; that is, the Nazi government was actually putting its agents into this branch of American defense, and the agents were especially active in the department of aerial photography, which took pictures of defense objects.

The activity of the Christian Front is depicted in detail and cases are described of Germans coming directly from the Reich to get blueprints of American munition plants.

Letters are published from the Gestapo in Germany to American citizens here and direct connection is charged between Dr. Goebbels, American Nazis, and Irish revolutionists, and also between American Nazis and the K. K. K.

R. H. M.

### Too Big to Ignore

## What's in a Name—If It's Spanish?

"Now tell me your real name, the one you're known by," the man with the Texas drawl says to the Latin-American draftee, adding with weary finality: "Since so many of you Spanish fellows more often than not prefer your mother's maiden name to the regular family name."

There, stalking again before one of my people, was perhaps the most obstinate among the many misconceptions that have gone to build such a prickly fence between our two races. For nothing else, not even the reverse grammar we see in each other's tongue, shows so plainly some of our opposite points of view as does the way we sign our names. It no doubt has lengthened by hundreds of man-hours the time spent both at the draft desk and in every registration office for the aliens in explaining why we use this name or that.

"You just told me," the flustered official recites again and again, nailing with his eye some dark-skinned youth, "that your full name was José Antonio Carmona Lagunas, and now this letter of discharge you show me refers to someone called José A. Carmona. Why did you drop your father's surname? And then take your middle name?"

The man taken to task swallows with a grimace, and then tries to explain meekly:

"It isn't no middle name, mister. It ain't my mother's name either. My family name is Carmona, but since you asked me my full name I added Lagunas, which was my mother's maiden name."

"Then, why in the world do you come and stick it in the end?"

"That's the way we do in Spanish countries, sir."

The man at the desk sighs, and rubs his temple with the tip of his pen, still unconvinced.

"But that do not explain why you play hide-and-seek with your middle name."

"I got no middle name, I assure you. We have no use for middle names."

"And this one, initialed and everything?"

"Well, that's my second given name, nothing more."

Just then the official turns from pink to crimson, and explodes:

"How could you expect *us* to know that rigmarole?"

"You will have to consult one of our almanacs," ventures the poor fellow in utter despair.

* * *

Spanish and Portuguese peoples are until today governed in this important matter of family affairs by the centuries-old tradition of naming each newly-born child after the saints and martyrs listed under that particular date. So, even before the baby can sport an amber necklace, there you have dangling from his tiny person a whole string of given names. Our children share in this way with royal families of Europe the privilege of signing to their name half a dozen or more appellatives, which often are a tribute to the memory of their ancestors, but as a rule correspond primarily to the saints and martyrs who happened to be canonized on the same date the child was born.

As is the custom, before the infant comes into the world, the prospective father seeks relaxation in studying closely the day's batch of names in the almanac, with a view to having a full set ready for use, even though a corresponding number of garments may not be waiting for the newcomer. The tyranny of the almanac is totalitarian: Names usually reserved for one sex are given to another when none else appears. So we have male creatures called Rosario, or Mercedes, or Margarita. Many a humble father takes advantage of the refulgent constellations of Greek martyrs, Roman saints, and medieval doctors of the church to call their progeny Crisóstomo, Teófilo, Evaristo, Sinforosa, or Deidamia. Then the medieval "Santoral" comes to their help with Olorpucios, Getulios, and Austrigesilos.

But, as if all that were not enough, pious men and women have lifted bodily from the almanac the symbolical feasts of the church, and this is why we have so many people called Encarnación, Angustias (Tribulations), Dolores (Sorrows), Soledad (Solitude), and the rest of the Via-Crucis of Passion Day, and many others that often sound even blasphemous to the literal-minded reader of the Bible. We do not mean disrespect, but entirely the opposite when we call a child Juan de Dios (John of God), or Jesús María, or Deogracias, which means nothing more nor less than God-be-thanked, or Thanksgiving, if you please.

* * *

The real trouble begins, however, when a Spanish-named person enters an English-speaking country. Should he carry along with his string of given names both his father's and other's appellations, trouble will start right away at the immigration department. He might have wriggled out unscathed from the snares of the questions like "Are you a communist?" "Do you admit polygamy?" or "Do you believe in overthrowing the government by force?" Three centuries of Spanish Inquisition in the Old and the New World have hardened the race against that after all. But let the matter of names come to the forefront, and you have the man stumped right there.

We Spanish people believe we have shown a deeper respect for the personality of women than the world credits us with, by preserving the mother's maiden name as a secondary family name for the issue—a *second* surname, that is, one that goes *after* the father's, and therefore the one with which our full name usually ends. Not always, of course, because people already overloaded with given names, and especially the ones living in English-speaking countries, make haste to drop their mother's cognomen, seeing that outsiders are wont to call them by that last name only, ignoring the father's.

The real trouble for people who are not familiar with Spanish lands or people, comes when they try to spot which may be the surname or merely another given name. Spanish, as any other language, has a good many ambiguous, tricky names that sometimes stand for a first name, but often are surnames also. Take, for instance, Elias, or Julio, or Ramón, or Gaspar, which ordinarily are given names, but which also happen to be the family names of some individuals. The English custom of leaving the family name for the last place is consequently more logical, a safer one. But logic does not come out too well when running against sentiment and tradition.

ERNESTO MONTENEGRO

## The Wide Horizon

### World's Busiest Censor

**By One of His Helpers**

The most active and strictest censorship in the world is carried on in the United States. Where? In the radio studios. Why? Well, listen—

Radiocasting is universal entertainment. It is available to anyone capable of listening or of tuning a receiver. It is there waiting like water in a tap. Radio has neither the specialized appeal of the theater, the screen, the supper club, or any other form of entertainment. Hence radio must shape its moral pattern to conform to the thinking of its tenderest listener.

That is why entertainment on the screen that can be labeled "for adults only"—however ineffectually—may not always arouse protests, though it might incur wrath if placed on the radio. For the same reason, the song of a supper club entertainer, loaded with innuendoes, causes no furore, sadly enough, though it would awake indignant protests if put on the ether waves.

Countless thorny questions confront a radio executive daily. A network's only protection against possible litigation or public censure is everlasting vigilance—censorship self-imposed, like that of the newspapers.

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Watching over one song and determining its fitness for presentation on the air will sometimes involve as many as a hundred people. To name but a few of radio's worriers, there is the Federal Communications Commission, which sets the rules of national and international broadcasting; the network executives; the advertising agency which puts the program on the air; the sponsor behind the program; the composer, lyric writer, orchestra leader, director, the network's "contact man" who reports to both the agency and the radio Music Clearance Department, and finally the department itself.

The latter consists of legal, musical, literary, and copyright experts with headquarters in New York and Hollywood. Through their constantly buzzing phones pour queries, requests, threats, pleas. The job of these radio "beef-experts" is to sift, check, clarify, or pass upon material submitted for "airing."

The number of problems involved in this system of check is legion. The major one is to see that everybody is happy. And to keep everybody happy, two major networks, CBS and NBC, maintain 200 people in West and East Coast offices. Some read musical scores, searching for possible plagiarisms. Others contact publishers for necessary papers of clearance or attend to foreign copyrights.

Aside from copyrights there are ethical problems. Any bit of copy which may be construed as an attack on the advertiser's competitor would put the network in an awkward position. For the same reason no network will accept ads from schools of questionable reputation or from matrimonial agencies, or ads devoted to tipsters' "info."

Radio being the Nation's arbiter of good taste, "cures" or continuity which would not be acceptable as topic in social groups are off the air. In a special category is the ban on fortune-telling, mind reading, character reading, astrology—none of which can crash the gates of radio at any price.

* * *

But if commercial or straight continuity requires a great deal of thought, music clearance is a gigantic undertaking. Take classical pieces, for instance. The clearance man must check them for freedom from estate and other litigation; suitability of title; copyright; publishers' permission for changes the orchestra leader may contemplate.

Sometimes a modern piece of music is traced back to its classical antecedents. Many of present-day swing pieces are based on classical masterpieces. Many a time Chopin must have groaned listening to Lou Sherwood and Eddie Duchin's "Twilight Dream," written around his Nocturne in E flat. Mozart might be visualized as brandishing a ghostly dagger over the modernizers of his Sonata in C.

After the music worries are over, come the jitters over the lyrics. Scores of songs have to have their words revised before they can go on. Some are banned vocally, but can be performed instrumentally. Some have the title changed, and others, considered beyond redemption, are placed on a blacklist.

As there are no two people who like the same things, you will not find two music experts who have the same ideas on what is good taste. Sometimes their revisions are far from brilliant. But even though radio's purists may seem a bit inconsistent at times, no one could deny that they perform a useful function. The revised or transposed lyrics may not be as colorful as their first versions, still they are less apt to make your bridge guests gag on their tea, or your children ask embarrassing questions.


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